



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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24 February 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cameroon

### Soldiers Reportedly Kill 50 Northern Villagers

AB2302204294 Paris AFP in French 1950 GMT  
23 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 23 Feb (AFP)—At least 50 persons died in a village in the Upper North Province of Cameroon on 17 February when soldiers opened fire on the people and set fire to their houses, it was learned today in Yaounde from well-informed sources.

This operation carried out against the village of Karena, inhabited by Arab-Choa, followed clashes the previous day between security forces and "highway bandits" who had come to take the people to ransom, these sources added. These clashes left three people dead, including a soldier.

According to a report from the two Arab-Choa deputies, more than 90 villagers had to be admitted to hospital after this operation. About 80 of them were sent to Nigerian health centers at the border of the two countries.

### National Media Denounce Nigerian 'Ambitions'

AB2302172094 Paris AFP in French 2008 GMT  
22 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 22 Feb (AFP)—The entire Cameroonian media today accused Nigeria of causing the escalation at both countries' border. After the government daily CAMEROON TRIBUNE denounced Nigeria's "ambitions" yesterday, the national television in the evening devoted a special program to the tense situation on the Bakassi Peninsula, stating that Cameroon was within its right. The television bases its stand on the communique issued at the weekend in which Cameroon announced that Nigerian units had attacked some Cameroonian positions on islands belonging to it.

For their part, two independent weeklies, LE MESSENGER and LA NOUVELLE EXPRESSION, close to the opposition, denounced "Nigerian expansionistic bids." In an editorial published yesterday and headed "The duty of solidarity," LE MESSENGER, referring to "the illegal occupation of a part of the Cameroonian territory," stated that Nigerians "were not naive."

"The 18 February attack shows to what extent they are determined to snatch from us this part of our territory, but our Armed Forces' reaction further demonstrated that the search for dialogue, which we have always supported, did not rule out the use of force to react to force," the newspaper continues, writing straightforwardly: "War has started."

For its part, LA NOUVELLE EXPRESSION, today devoted to the event its editorial headed: "To the front" in which it calls on Cameroonian President Paul Biya to summon "all the Cameroonian political leaders worthy

of this name to discuss this issue with all of them, now that the troops need high morale to resist the Nigerian aggressor."

## Gabon

### Situation in Libreville Still Described as Tense

AB2302225094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] In Gabon, the Free Trade Unions' Confederation is maintaining a firm stand. The indefinite strike it embarked upon is in its third day. Jean-Claude Franck Medome toured the streets of Libreville this afternoon and has this report.

[Medome] This afternoon, Libreville looked like a ghost town. The reason for this is that cabs were hard to find. Cab drivers, who are usually victims of stone-throwing and attacks, preferred to be cautious. This caution is all the more justified because the atmosphere in Libreville varied from suburb to suburb. There was precarious calm in certain areas and persistent tension in others. This is abundant proof that the security forces still have their hands full. The security forces have not only reinforced their positions in areas prone to violence but have also removed the stone, wood, and tire barricades. Furthermore, the Gabonese are worried and surprised by the disturbances and excesses, which started out as a legitimate general strike to call for salary increase [words indistinct] what the future holds.

There are other concerns and questions surrounding the number of victims of the disturbances. It has been officially announced that at least four people have died. Two of them were burned alive. It is, however, possible that more people died in the maze of the streets of certain suburbs. It should be pointed out that during the destruction of the National Lumberjacks' Rally (RNB) radio station by security forces, six persons including (Mba Ndakele), political adviser to the RNB leader, and (Andre Heyegei), who is in charge of security, were arrested and are still in police custody.

[Paris AFP in French in a Libreville-cabled item at 2010 GMT on 23 February adds the following: "State television, quoting leaders of the security forces' crisis committee, has announced that a senior corporal paratrooper in the Gabonese Army was shot dead this afternoon in Libreville during disturbances which have been going on in several popular suburbs in Libreville over the past three days.

"[State television, quoting leaders of the crisis committee also announced that the residence of the leading opposition leader, Father Paul Mba Abessole, RNB chairman, was occupied in the early evening by security forces who were chasing several 'armed Lumberjack activists.' An opposition spokesman told AFP that Father Abessole was not at home at the time of the operation and was not arrested.



["It was announced on state television that Father Abessole 'is in good health.' It was also announced that 'some people were wounded but no one died' during this operation."]

#### President Meets With Unions

*AB2402093094 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Libreville is relatively calm this morning as the general indefinite strike enters its fourth day. There was more violence last night since a corporal of the Gabonese Armed Forces was killed, thus bringing to four the number of people who died during the violence that broke out in the capital.

According to the security forces headquarters, the residence of Father Paul Mba Abessole, leader of the National Lumberjacks Rally [RNB], was occupied last night by security forces, where they found several supporters carrying weapons who opened fire at them. According to an opposition spokesman, the RNB leader was not at home during the operation [words indistinct].

In brief, one may note that 30 delinquents have been arrested for looting shops.

Surely, it is to ease tension that President Omar Bongo has been holding talks since 0900 with trade union federations including the Gabonese Free Trade Unions Confederation, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation, and the Union of Gabonese Workers as well as the Gabonese Employers Association. The meeting is taking place at the conference hall of the Presidency.

#### Destruction of Radio Liberte Explained

*AB2302150994 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 1200 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] Following the call for a general strike launched by the Federation of Free Trade Unions, the government issued a statement taking stock of the 21 February events in Libreville. [passage omitted]

The government explained that opposition Radio Liberte was destroyed by security forces at dawn yesterday as a punitive measure. Radio Liberte has chosen the incitement to hatred, violence, and intolerance as its editorial policy. This dangerous option, Idriss Ngari, chief of the general crisis staff explained, brought about the military operation against the radio station. He said in an interview published this morning that the Armed Forces acted to safeguard the interest of the nation.

Justifying the operation that led to the destruction of Radio Liberte, the chief of the general crisis staff said that the Armed Forces could no longer accept to be the target of opposition party militiamen and that soldiers could no longer allow themselves to be killed by what he called fanatics and agent provocateurs. According to General Idriss Ngari, Radio-Tele Liberte has been broadcasting messages in all national languages calling

for civil disobedience, hatred, revolt, and civil war for a month now. [passage omitted]

#### Abessole Urges End to 'Tyranny'

*AB2302/20194 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Radio Liberte was set up to back Paul Mba Abessole, a former Catholic priest and leader of the opposition National Lumberjacks Rally. Reporter Yvette Biregou asked him how he responded to yesterday events:

[Begin recording] [Abessole, in French with superimposed translation into English] I say that it is Bongo and his armed bandits who are continuing to follow with their logic. They want to exterminate all differences and to remain the sole master on the boat. I think the Gabonese will not accept this. I am demanding all Gabonese to stand and to get rid of this tyranny. I would also like to hail all the democrats at the international level, to bring us their support and so that there will be a responsible and humanitarian democracy.

[Biregou] The government has ordered its troops onto the streets. How do you respond to that?

[Abessole] Well, you know, it is the people who are reacting and this is what I had said when Bongo's election was acknowledged by his constitutional court. I said that the people themselves would react. I am only an element of the people who were elected. The people are organizing themselves. I do not know what it is capable of doing in a few days. What I know is that they will react. [end recording]

#### Rwanda

#### Violence Continues in Kigali; Government Installed

##### Offices, Shops Closed

*EA2302165194 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The town of Kigali remains at the mercy of insecurity. Hospital sources inform us that since last weekend the Kigali hospital admitted around 10 dead and injured people. This morning, five dead and 22 injured people were registered, while on 21 and 22 February the hospital registered seven dead and 21 injured people. Informed sources say numbers are growing as the killings in various suburbs continue. Police sources say that the most affected area is Gikondo where this morning a woman and her two children were killed, while last night seven dead were taken away. Another affected suburb is that (Gasaka), but the police have not yet informed us about the human and material losses there.

Kigali remains a ghost town. Government employees did not go back to work because the public and private transport is at a standstill. Shops did not open. The streets are empty except for the cars of expatriates.

#### Relief Workers Describe Situation

AB2302153594 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT  
23 Feb 94

[Text] Kigali, 23 Feb (AFP)—Tribal clashes in the Rwandan capital claimed several dozen civilian lives overnight, relief officials said Wednesday [23 February] as preparations went ahead to swear in transitional authorities to end ethnic conflict. Government officials gave no toll from the fighting, which followed the murder late Monday of Public Works Minister Felicien Gatabazi, a Hutu from the southern town of Butare, and the revenge lynching of radical Hutu leader Martin Bucyana.

Witnesses said they heard gunfire, and that former rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) soldiers, who are predominantly Tutsi, were fighting residents of the majority Hutu tribe in Kigali. A spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda said however that its troops always accompanied RPF men, and he could not confirm that former rebels were involved in armed incidents. Humanitarian agency sources said there had probably been casualties in what they described as "very localised" clashes, but most of the capital was calm, they added.

#### Further Trouble Feared

LD2302182494 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1700 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Excerpts] In Rwanda the political situation is becoming increasingly tense following yesterday's political assassinations of an opposition leader and also a Hutu leader close to President Habyarimana. Over the last 24 hours the Rwandan capital, Kigali, has been the scene of street clashes, and in political terms things are not going well; the transitional parliament and government have not yet been installed. Our special correspondent Simone Remont reports from Kigali:

[Remont] In Kigali this afternoon, the investiture ceremony for the broad-based government that has already been postponed many times came to a rapid end. Important absentees were the prime minister designate of the future government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. [passage omitted]

The situation is completely deadlocked, set against a backdrop of two political assassinations and the murderous violence which has resulted in about 40 dead and many injured in the Rwandan capital. The situation is all the more worrying because the former rebels of the Patriotic Front are now taking a tougher line.

Everything is calm in Kigali this evening, but unless a rapid political solution is found, one can fear further trouble. Simon Remont in Kigali for the Newsreel.

[Announcer] [passage omitted] Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes, who has arrived in Burundi, has commented on the situation in nearby Rwanda from the capital, Bujumbura. Willy Claes says that he is disappointed and irritated by the lack of goodwill on the part of all the political leaders who are seeking to keep a share of power for themselves rather than throwing themselves into sorting out Rwanda's economy. Willy Claes's remarks are targeted equally at the forces of President Habyarimana and the opposition. Last weekend Willy Claes was in Kigali and he sent a very firm message to the Rwandan politicians by threatening the suspension of western aid. [passage omitted]

#### Government Blamed for Ambush

EA2302220594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1900 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Text] One RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] soldier was seriously injured in an ambush led by government troops—an ambush which had been intended to wipe out RPF leaders who had been invited to Kigali by the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR]. The incident took place yesterday 22 February at a place called Gasata on the outskirts of Kigali. The RPF leaders who had been on their way to Kigali decided to turn back after reaching Ngondole because of the worsening security situation in Kigali. The RPF escort unit, together with UNAMIR troops, decided to continue to Kigali, but were stopped by an abrupt roadblock at Gasata, near Kigali, and before the vehicles could stop they were spread with bullets from the nearby houses. The two vehicles, that of RPF soldiers and UNAMIR overturned, seriously injuring one RPF soldier. The injured soldier was rushed to King Faysal in Kigali which is used by the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

President Habyarimana's intention to kill RPF leaders (just) after the assassination of PSD [Social Democratic Party] secretary general, the late Felicien Gatabazi, intended to deal a blow to the opposition parties and to the implementation of the Arusha agreement.

#### Calm Reported 24 Feb

AB2402120094 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT  
24 Feb 94

[Text] Kigali, 24 Feb (AFP)—Tribal fighting in the Rwandan capital following the murder of a government minister left at least 30 people dead and some 150 wounded, humanitarian agency workers said here Thursday [24 February]. Most of the injured had been struck with pangas (machetes) or sticks, they said.

After its first peaceful night this week, Kigali was "half-way back to normal," residents said, as traffic picked up, stores reopened and people gradually went back to work.

The unrest delayed yet again the swearing-in of a new transitional government in which former rebels of the largely Tutsi Patriotic Front are to have portfolios.



Several political parties boycotted the ceremony scheduled for Wednesday, complaining that President Juvenal Habyarimana had been arbitrary in his choice of ministers.

Public Works Minister Felicien Gatabazi was gunned down here on Monday. An angry mob in his home district of Butare in the south lynched fellow Hutu Martin Bucyana the next day, blaming the hardline politician's movement for the minister's assassination.

#### Prime Minister-Designate Gives Reasons for Crisis

EA2302215694 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 23 Feb 94

[Address by Prime Minister-designate Faustin Twagiramungu to the nation on the delay in setting up transitional institutions in Kigali on 23 February—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Due to certain words uttered yesterday and today on the setting up of the transitional government, I deemed it important to brief Rwandans on the course of the current events, especially now that our country is in difficulty. I wish to say that the president of the Republic should not take advantage of the difficult situation we are in by trying to set up transitional institutions the way he wants them. That is why I wish to explain to Rwandans the situation affecting the setting up of the transitional institutions and also to inform them about the content of our talks. [passage omitted]

It is not the prime minister's fault that the transitional government has not been formed, but that of the president of the Republic, who wants things done his way so that he can put in place his own ministers from parties he agrees with and also appoint deputies of his choice.

Concerning the Republican Democratic Movement, I would like to reiterate that the Arusha agreement specified 11 deputies, not seven. Therefore, I cannot agree that the government be formed before the four deputies are reinstated. No one took them to court; I am the one who was taken to court. Let them allow me to defend myself and be defeated. Even if I were defeated, so long as the deputies are not taken to court so that they are defeated on their own account, they should [words indistinct].

I would like to add that the meeting of parties called for by the president of the Republic for Friday [25 February] will be useless [words indistinct] with the Rwandan Patriotic Front in accordance with Article 14 of the Arusha agreement. In accordance with that article, the meeting should be called by the parties. If the president wished to take part so as to hear what the parties say, then it is possible, but I do not think that he has the power to call such a meeting. It cannot lead us to anything tangible, since he has already taken decisions

about which he informed Rwandans. Thank you for allowing me to address the Rwandans.

#### UN Commander Interviewed on Security, Transition

AB2302211394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Every time Rwanda seems on the verge of getting its transitional government inaugurated under the terms of last August's Arusha accord between President Habyarimana and the Tutsi-led RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels it all goes wrong. [passage omitted]

In the thick of it all is the UN military mission sent to keep the peace between the rebels and government forces. On the line to Kigali, Robin White asked the UN commander in Rwanda, General Romeo Delaire, how alarmed he was by these developments.

[Begin recording] [Delaire] Well, we are concerned that the violence has escalated over the last three days to four days as we have seen more use of weapons, more use of grenades, and of course, we have had the two assassinations that have created enormous amount of reaction in the population, and fear.

[White] Is there anything that you can do to get things back to some kind of normality?

[Delaire] Well, if you are asking me as the force commander on the UN force, we are deploying with the gendarmerie and police communale [municipal police] all the resources we can to instill in the populations a sense that there is still order....

[White, interrupting] Exactly what are your men now doing?

[Delaire] My men are conducting patrols; they are conducting checkpoints to see if there are arms being moved around. They are monitoring all the military installations to ensure they respond to the weapons secure area. They are providing escorts for the RPF and for government officials; they are conducting investigations on any cease-fire violations. They are monitoring, through our civilian police, the judicial actions and investigations by the gendarmerie, and providing technical assistance.

[White] Now, are you going to hang on in there or might you just give up and pull out?

[Delaire] My God, those are words that do not at all provide for the mandate nor the attitude that the UN has toward these peacekeeping missions. I think we are in a difficult political impasse. I think the people are very concerned because there are extremist elements that are conducting extremist activities. I think that in those circumstances the UN must remain firm and assist and maintain with the local authorities the (?mortigum) of



reference points so that the political process can still have an opportunity of succeeding.

[White] Yes, but people are beginning to talk of an all-out civil war. In those circumstances, what would you do?

[Delaire] Well, the first thing is that the minute there is a significant cease-fire violation by either side, then we do not have a peacekeeping role anymore, because the only reason we are here is that both sides wanted peace, both sides were prepared to implement the peace process and also to respect the peace, and so if there is a civil war, which has the violations of any cease-fire agreement that has been established, then we are no more in a peacekeeping role and my mandate does not exist here any more.

[White] But you do not think you have reached that point yet?

[Delaire] No, I do not. I think we have some significant concerns. I think that the gendarmerie is being pushed to its upper scale of capability. I think that we are also being committed to put everything we can into this effort be it militarily and politically. But no, I do not say that the road has ended. I think that people are still talking, they still want peace and until this thing collapses, which I still do not see, we are going to hang in there and do our job.

[White] Now, presumably the RPF people in Kigali, the capital, must be pretty scared at the moment. Can you guarantee their safety?

[Delaire] First of all, they are very concerned, yes and anybody would be who had been sitting here for 56 days waiting for these decisions to be able to permit them to continue the normalcy that was anticipated in the broad-based transitional government. They get more concerned every day. They also get concerned when people who are sympathetic to them are also being singled out and that creates more pressure. I am more concerned about them remaining disciplined as they are, remaining calm as they are, and willing to abide by the peace agreements and the cease-fire agreements that they signed with the government and within the mandate of the UN mission.

[White] But can you guarantee their safety?

[Delaire] My job is not to guarantee safety. If I wanted to guarantee safety I would need 40,000 troops here. And even at that, to guarantee means that there would be no altercations. My aim here and my mandate is quite clear. It is to provide both parties with the assistance they need to establish an atmosphere of security that they feel essential and confident to move ahead with the peace agreement of Arusha. [end recording]

**Somalia****Italian Troops Come Under Attack in Mogadishu***LD2302125294 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian  
1212 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The former site of the Italian Embassy in Mogadishu, which is currently the headquarters of an Italian contingent in the country, has come under Somali fire. Guards returned fire, but it seems that none of the attackers were injured.

Meanwhile, in Nairobi, General Aidid declared that he was not opposed to UN peacekeeping troops protecting aid convoys in Somalia.

**Clan Fighting Erupts in Kismaayo; Dozens Injured***AB2302184194 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT  
23 Feb 94*

[By Jonathan Ewing]

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 23 (AFP)—Heavy inter-clan fighting has erupted around the volatile southern Somali port city of Kismaayo and dozens of people are reported to have been injured, UN officials announced here on Wednesday [23 February].

According to UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) spokesman George Bennett, at least 21 people were reported wounded in the new round of fighting. Bennett said the casualty figures could be considerably higher than those indicated by initial reports coming out of Kismaayo. "I think you could infer that there were more casualties, though we have not been able to confirm that", Bennett told a press briefing here.

The reports said mortars and "technicals", the Mad-Max-style vehicles mounted with 106mm recoilless rifles or machine guns, were used in the latest battle, which centered around the villages of Yontoy and Gobweyne, a few kilometres (miles) outside Kismaayo.

UN officials here speculate that the latest fighting could have been retaliation for battles fought several weeks ago between forces loyal to General Mohamed Hersi, known as Morgan, and those of Colonel Omar Jays, in which 20 people were killed, 42 wounded and more than 5,000 others displaced. During the fighting, General Morgan's forces pushed Ogadeni clan militia, mostly allied to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, out of Kismaayo.

Observers here see the lawless streets of Kismaayo as a likely flash-point if civil war broke out again between forces loyal to self-proclaimed interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed and those of General Aidid.

Kismaayo was the scene of some of the most vicious fighting during the civil war and has remained a bone of

contention between Morgan and Jays. Both men were prohibited from entering the city by the United Nations after months of sporadic fighting in the city as the two warlords tried to wrest control from each other's faction. The ban was, however, lifted in late January.

**Aidid Hails Foreign Troop Withdrawal***AB2302143094 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT  
23 Feb 94*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 23 Feb (AFP)—Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Wednesday [23 February] said the withdrawal from Somalia of western contingents in the UN operation there would be good for peace and not lead to factional strife as aid workers fear. "The departure of the foreign troops will have salutary rather than adverse affects on the search for peace and a negotiated political settlement," General Aidid told a press conference here in the Kenyan capital. "We are surprised about the hysteria being drummed up in the media and in some other quarters that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops will somehow trigger off sudden explosions of fighting among Somali factions," he said.

Some 3,000 troops currently remain in Somalia, the spearhead of the UN force there, but Washington and other western governments plan to pull out their soldiers by the end of March, in a move that has sparked fears of renewed heavy fighting in the Horn of Africa nation.

Aidid, the strongman in much of the capital Mogadishu and southern Somalia since 1991, said the prospect for peace was "now much better than it was last year," and called for continued UN relief assistance to his country, where conflict caused widespread famine. "One wonders if (the) doomsayers have ever stopped to think what the U.S. troops have been doing in Somalia since their arrival, or in what part of the country they have been deployed, or whether they have ever separated warring factions," Aidid said. [passage omitted]

Referring to weekend clashes in the southern port of Kismaayo, where some 60 people reportedly died, Aidid said: "Kismaayo is on fire, despite a 'peace conference' last year orchestrated, choreographed, staged, conducted and starred in by UNOSOM (the UN Operation in Somalia)." He added that he was ready to meet one of his Somali rivals, General Mohamed Hersi, known as Morgan, who is battling his allies for Kismaayo, if his grass-roots supporters backed the mood. Peace prevailed where no foreign soldiers were deployed, Aidid claimed.

"We are aware of the concern by the donor countries about the security situation in the country and the level of the cost of the aid programs," he added. "We wish to assure the donor countries, aid workers and all concerned that we will do everything possible to improve the situation. We hope the donor countries will continue to assist Somalia overcome its current difficulties."



He stressed that he was "not adverse to the UNOSOM troops protecting humanitarian aid as prescribed by the Security Council Resolution 897. But there must be humanitarian aid to protect." [passage omitted]

Aidid said his Somali National Alliance had "advised and warned the UN against using the foreign troops as an occupation force, against usurping the authority and functions of Somali political leaders and against treating Somalia as if it were under trusteeship."

He had remained in Nairobi for almost three months, after the UN-sponsored peace conference which ended without agreement, to pursue talks with other Somali clan leaders and members, adding that while consultations were "time-consuming" they were not leading nowhere. Aidid said he was leaving later Wednesday or Thursday for Eritrea and talks with President Isayas Afewerki.

**UNOSOM Accused of Hiding Bodies of Dead Somalis**

*EA2302132594 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Feb 94*

[Text] Reports from Digfer Hospital, Mogadishu, say the bodies of two Somali men killed by Pakistani soldiers are lying in the hospital. Neither the Pakistani troops nor UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] have commented on the killing of the two men, who were killed near the university on 11 and 12 February. The incident was actually hidden from the media.

Malyun Abdulle Mohamoud, mother of one of the dead men—Abdullahi Abdi Oglo—who was speaking at the hospital this morning to our health affairs reporter Abahir Nur Ali, said she had been going to the Pakistani barracks for the last nine days asking to see the body of her son. The identity of the second man is still unknown. Some people believe that bodies of people killed are being hidden in UNOSOM camps, particularly in Pakistani one, with the aim of hiding them from reporters.



**Shooting, Stone-Throwing Disrupt NP Rally; 1 Killed****Deputy Minister Forced To Leave***MB2302174794 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1734 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Kimberley Feb 23 SAPA—Shots were fired and stones thrown at Deputy Minister Chris Fisser in the coloured township of Roodepan near Kimberley at a rally on Wednesday night. Mr Fisser was pelted with stones and he and security men had to leave a rally intended for NP [National Party] leader and State President F W de Klerk.

According to security officers accompanying the president, shots were fired in a crowd of opposing African National Congress [ANC] and National Party supporters. No further details were immediately available.

Mr Fisser had gone to address the meeting to explain why President de Klerk had canceled his appearance there, a police spokesman said. It was then that stones were thrown at the stage. There were strong ANC and NP support groups present at the rally. Mr de Klerk was earlier advised not to attend the rally as all access roads were being blocked by ANC stonethrowers.

**NP Official Details Incident***MB2302184994 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1759 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Kimberley Feb 23 SAPA—One woman was killed and an unknown number of people injured in a shooting incident at a National Party [NP] rally in Roodepan coloured township near Kimberley on Wednesday night.

Shots were fired and stones thrown when Deputy Minister Chris Fisser arrived at the rally to explain President F W de Klerk's failure to arrive as scheduled.

According to security officers accompanying the president, shots were fired in a crowd of opposing African National Congress [ANC] and National Party supporters. There were strong ANC and NP support groups present at the rally.

Mr de Klerk was earlier advised not to attend the rally as all access roads were being blocked by ANC stonethrowers. Later, Mr Fisser, chief organizer of the presidential election tour, confirmed the shootings and stonings and said it was clear since the party put up posters for the two rallies, that firm decisions had been taken to prevent the NP from holding their meetings.

It was a serious problem facing this election and the NP was going to take up the matter at every possible level. Giving his own account of events, he said he had gone to Roodepan after Mr de Klerk's meeting in the Kimberley City Hall to establish precisely what the situation was.

On the way there, he had seen large numbers of black people, moving from Galeshiwe township to Roodepan, jumping on every conceivable means of transport.

He said that on arrival at the grounds, everything seemed to be in order with the NP band playing and NP supporters clearly in the majority. He said, however, that police reported a large number of ANC supporters had gathered between the houses to rush the state president on his arrival.

That made him decide to "test the temperature" of the meeting. A squad of ANC supporters then rushed the stage and stones started flying. Soon shots were fired. He believed the stones came from all directions and security men ushered him and other NP officials away.

Later police reported that an unidentified woman had been killed and several others were injured. No further details were available.

It was also confirmed in Kimberley by Mr de Klerk that he had been "struck by a projectile" at Postdene on Wednesday afternoon. Although police believe it was a crumpled paper flag, a television news cameraman said he had footage to show that Mr de Klerk had been struck on the neck by a stone.

**NP Deputy's Son-in-Law Arrested***MB2402085794 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0828 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The son-in-law of a National Party [NP] member of Parliament has been arrested and charged with murder following the death of a 37-year old woman in the Roodepan township near Kimberley late on Wednesday [23 February]. The woman was killed when shooting broke out between NP and African National Congress [ANC] supporters at an NP rally.

Police said Isghak Adams, son-in-law of Howard Isaacs, an NP deputy for the diamond district of the Northern Cape, was formally charged before a magistrate at midnight on Wednesday. He was granted bail and released. [passage omitted]

Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel said that unless the ANC took immediate and credible steps to control its supporters, South Africa's first democratic elections were in danger of degenerating into bloody chaos. In a statement, Mr Kriel said the intimidation and violence of especially ANC supporters was already extensively hindering free political activity.

"The ANC's persistent refusal to discipline its violent supporters has created the potential for widespread violence wherever other political parties seek to exercise their right to free political activity," Mr Kriel said.

**DP Condemns Incident**

**MB2402150994 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**1344 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Report by L Roderick]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 24 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Thursday [24 February] condemned incidents leading to the shooting of a woman at a National Party rally on Wednesday. In a statement, the DP said all political parties had the right to campaign where they wanted to. "Establishing no-go zones for any political party will make it extremely difficult for the elections to be free and fair," the statement said. It called on political parties and their leaders to accept the responsibility of educating and controlling their supporters. The police were also urged to monitor the carrying of weapons by supporters and bystanders at campaigns and rallies.

**De Klerk Struck With Paper Flag at Campaign Stop**

**MB2302121594 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**1142 GMT 23 Feb 94**

[Report by P. Claassen]

[Text] Postmasburg Feb 23 SAPA—President F W de Klerk was struck by a crumpled paper flag and stick while speaking to a crowd dominated by vociferous African National Congress [ANC] protesters at Postdene near Postmasburg in the Northern Cape on Wednesday. The incident went largely unnoticed.

ANC supporters had been ripping paper flags glued to wooden sticks from National Party supporters' hands, and tearing or crumpling them. One of these was thrown at Mr de Klerk from behind, hitting him on the neck.

There were a few minor scuffles as security men hastily ushered Mr de Klerk's party out of the area.

Mr de Klerk said afterwards: "One continues to be shocked by ill-mannered and ill-directed leaders who prevent a leader from addressing his followers.

"It is proof of a chilling fact: the ANC has lost control over its youthful followers." He said all those who shouted and jeered at him at Postdene were youngsters.

"I think it is high time that the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] now focus on one of its two main tasks, namely to prevent intimidation." The IEC's other task was to manage the election.

Mr de Klerk said case upon case of sheer intimidation had been brought to the attention of the IEC, with affidavits on specific incidents, but no action had been taken as they were "too vague". "Today I have been witness to people issued with official ANC flags, placards and banners disrupting a legal meeting of NP supporters."

He said if the IEC needed a witness, they were welcome to contact him. "They have the fiscal powers and I call upon them to use these powers."

**Natal IFP Leaders Arrested for Creighton ANC Murders**

**MB2402102594 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**1004 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Text] Durban Feb 24 SAPA—Three Natal Midlands Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leaders have been arrested in connection with last weekend's massacre of 15 African National Congress [ANC] supporters at Mahahle near Creighton in Natal, the IFP said on Thursday [24 February].

Police spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo confirmed one man had been arrested and two were being questioned in connection with Saturday morning's attack on a group preparing for a voter education workshop.

One was due to appear in Ixopo Magistrate's Court on Thursday afternoon, police said.

In a statement, the IFP condemned "the arrest of three prominent IFP leaders", describing the police action as a "transparent attempt to placate the African National Congress leadership". The arrests were a "cynical political ploy by the South African Police's [SAP] Gen Johan Meintjies (Natal's CID [Criminal Investigation Division] chief) to appease the ANC and take the pressure off the SAP".

"This token action by the SAP not only poses a grave threat to the IFP in the region but also has important political implications given other actions by the SAP in this area against the IFP and its leadership," it said.

The three leaders had repeatedly been harassed by an SAP unit based in Port Shepstone, the IFP claimed.

"The IFP calls for the release or charging of its leaders and the immediate replacement of the head of the investigation team responsible for this absurd action."

ANC Midlands Secretary Sifiso Ntshabande said he was pleased with the arrests: "The whole world is now going to see who is behind these massacres."

Police spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo said the matter now lay with the court.

**Sallin: OAU To Send 200 Observers for Elections**

**MB230214544 Johannesburg SAPA in English**  
**1341 GMT 23 Feb 94**

[Report by D Guy]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—South Africa can expect leading Africans, including human rights campaigners and former prime ministers, among the Organisation of African Unity's election observer team, OAU



Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said in Johannesburg on Wednesday [23 February].

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with Pan Africanist Congress leaders, he said about 200 observers from various African countries would fall under the OAU's special representative.

Dr. Salim said that during talks with PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Deputy President Johnson Mlambo and Foreign Secretary Gora Ebrahim he had encouraged the PAC to do what it could to bring all political parties into the election.

On his meeting later in the day with right-wing leaders, Dr. Salim said: "I am looking forward to meeting them. They represent a constituency".

### No Plans To Send Troops

*MB2402155394 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] The Organization of African Unity [OAU] will not send troops to monitor the situation in South Africa. This was said by the secretary general of the OAU, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, after a meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria. Mr. Salim said that peace could be brought about only by South Africans. He said that South Africa was part of the African family of nations, and that it would be welcomed as a member of the OAU.

### Salim Meets With Party Leaders

*MB2402082994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Concern was expressed in business circles today over the effects which the political situation in the country could have on the economy. The South African Chamber of Business [SACOB], which has been playing a mediating role behind the scenes, has called on politicians to do everything possible on the eve of the parliamentary session to involve all political parties in the election. Chamber President Mr. Frederick Savage said in an open letter to politicians that SACOB supports strong regional government and has been encouraged by progress made in this direction. He said international mediation must be seriously considered if a settlement cannot be achieved.

Organization of African Unity [OAU] Secretary General Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim also played a mediating role in talks today with leaders of the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], and the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front, AVF].

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Ronel van Zyl] Since his arrival in South Africa yesterday Dr. Salim has been saying that everything possible must be done to persuade all parties to participate in the election. The whole continent's eyes are focused on South Africa. ANC

President Nelson Mandela told Dr. Salim in Johannesburg that threats by the right wing over the election must not be underestimated. He added that negotiations will continue in an attempt to find a solution and allay their fears. In Dr. Salim's meeting with the PAC later, the organization's mediation role came up for discussion.

[Salim, in English] I've encouraged the PAC to do what they can towards the participation of all the political forces in the country, in the democratic elections.

[Van Zyl] PAC Deputy President Mr. Johnson Mlambo confirmed that his organization has held several meetings with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

[Mlambo, in English] Our efforts are continuing on that front, to try and get them and all other parties involved in the process.

[Van Zyl] A follow-up meeting will probably take place later this week. Before his departure, Dr. Salim signed a condolences book for the late APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army—PAC military wing] Commander Sabelo Phama. In Pretoria this evening Dr. Salim held discussions with AVF leader General Constand Viljoen and other members of the front. Dr. Salim conveyed to General Viljoen the OAU's stance on the latest developments in the country. In turn, General Viljoen gave the reasons why the front has not yet committed itself to participation in the April election. He then explained to Dr. Salim the right-wing Afrikaners' demand for a homeland.

[Viljoen, in English] We will have a homeland, and in the homeland we will be part of Africa. We'll be a very valuable partner of the new South Africa, if the Afrikaners can settle down and be peaceful in their own homeland.

[Salim, in English] I think that the Afrikaner people in this country can play a very significant contribution with in the context of a united South Africa. We feel very strongly on the question of unity of this country. We believe all the ethnic groups and all the people of all colors, of all creeds, can be accommodated in South Africa. [end recording]

### Buthezi Calls Proposed Amendments Insulting

*MB2402081594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0020 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[By G. van Oudtshoorn]

[Text] Ulundi Feb 23 SAPA—Describing the approved amendments to the constitution as a concession to the Freedom Alliance [FA] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was an insult not only to his intelligence but to the IFP and all South Africans, Mangosuthu Buthezi said on Wednesday [23 February]. The IFP president was commenting on amendments to Section 126 of the interim constitution adopted by the Multiparty Negotiation Council on Monday which were described by the



African National Congress [ANC] as a major concession to the federalistic demands of the FA.

"Once again the press has failed to exercise its duty of critique, analysis and investigation and has reported the propagandistic untruth of the ANC/SA Communist Party alliance and the National Party/South African Government at face value," Mr Buthelezi said.

"Upon analysis it appears clear and incontrovertible that describing the amendments to Section 126 as a concession to the Freedom Alliance and the IFP is an insult to my intelligence, is an insult to the intelligence of my party and is an insult to the intelligence to all South Africans.

"All they did was to delete the word 'concurrent' and add language which unequivocally ensures that powers of the provinces can only be concurrent rather than exclusive. The normative value of Section 126 before the amendment is exactly the same as after the amendment."

Mr Buthelezi said it was stated in the amendment that provincial legislatures would have competence to make laws as in the limited list of powers set out in Schedule 6, and that parliament would be competent to make the same laws with regard to the same matters on which provinces had jurisdiction.

Parliament therefore had concurrent legislative powers over the same matters. In case the two legislative powers cannot co-exist without creating a conflict with one another, the act of Parliament would prevail over the provincial legislation "in substantially the same cases and situations".

"In fact the national government is entitled to prevail with its legislation over provincial legislation on the basis of about 15 broadly worded over-rides," Mr Buthelezi said. "This means that in a province there will be national schools, hospital and housing programmes co-existing with provincial schools, hospitals and housing programmes."

He said the national government would have the power to extend the rules set out for national schools, hospitals and housing programmes and every time it could argue that it did so on the basis of one of the broadly worded 15 over-rides. "Needless to say, the national schools, hospital and housing programmes will be backed by respective national health, educational and housing policies, which will make any effort in such fields by the provinces politically and socially irrelevant.

"I am saying this because unless our press accepts the duty of going into this type of detail, there will not be correct information on the truth of the constitutional negotiations which took place in this country," Mr Buthelezi said.

### **Mandela Meets Defense Minister, Command Council**

*MB2302180994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The leader of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the command council of the Defense Force, have met in Pretoria at the invitation of the minister of defense, Mr. Kobie Coetsee. Mr. Coetsee said that the aim of the meeting had been to brief those in attendance about the progress that had been made by the SADF [South African Defense Force] with the joint military coordinating council concerning the implementation of a new national Defense Force. Mr. Mandela said he appreciated what the SADF had done to achieve peace in the country. He said that the ANC was committed to a nonpolitical and professional Defense Force represented by all South Africans.

### **Ramaphosa: NPF Not Sufficient for Election Security**

*MB2402063894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2118 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—The National Peacekeeping Force [NPF] was not by itself going to be able to provide security for the April election and voters would have to rely largely on the security forces, African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said on Wednesday [23 February]. Addressing about 2,000 residents in the coloured township of Ennerdale, south of Johannesburg, Mr Ramaphosa said the way things were developing the NPF would barely have enough troops ready to provide one soldier per polling booth, whereas there should be at least 15.

It would not be easy to convince the presently very cautious international community to send enough, if any, peacekeeping soldiers. "So we are going to have to rely on the security forces."

There were some defence force and police members who would be unwilling to protect the interim constitution or those who wished to vote, but there were many, especially black security force members, who would be. Besides this, said Mr Ramaphosa, "we must each become peace-keepers ourselves."

### **No Chance for Deal With PAC**

*MB2402065794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2134 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—There is no chance of an election pact between the African National Congress [ANC] and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said on Wednesday [23 February]. Answering a question at an election rally in the coloured township of Ennerdale,

south of Johannesburg. Mr Rampahosa said the PAC had repeated taken positions in opposition to the ANC.

The PAC, moreover, "won't even win one region in this country". "There is no chance of an election pact between the ANC and the PAC."

#### **Mbeki: No Aspect of ANC Policy Communist**

*MB2302110394 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1009 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Report by P. Bulger]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 23 SAPA—No aspect of the African National Congress [ANC] could be described as communist in spite of the ANC's alliance with the South African Communist Party [SACP], ANC national Chairman Thabo Mbeki told a Davis Borkhum Hare breakfast at the Transvaal Automobile Club in Johannesburg on Wednesday. The proceedings, broadcast live on M-Net [Media Network], were attended by leading businessmen, diplomats and politicians.

Asked to outline the ANC's stance on nationalisation, Mr Mbeki said the ANC did not have a policy of nationalisation but would consider state control if it achieved a particular policy objective. "The ANC has no policy to nationalise any bank or industry or mine. What we are saying is that these are instruments of policy. One may decide to privatise a company but the matter is not approached as an ideology or a policy."

"If in the pursuit of a particular policy objective it can be shown that the objective can be achieved by putting company x in state hands, then of course we would consider it."

He said the ANC intended to bring an end to the violence because this was crucial in attracting foreign investment that was necessary for job creation.

Constitutional concessions offered the Freedom Alliance should be sufficient to ensure its participation in the elections. The changes had been painful to the ANC but were necessary to achieve stability.

Economic growth would be central to an ANC government. A democratic settlement had to be underwritten by a programme that improved the lives of the poor.

"Something has to happen to guarantee the permanence of the democratic settlement."

The ANC would initiate a public works programme and restructure the budget to realise its objectives within current state revenue projections.

In reply to another question, Mr Mbeki said it was not inevitable that South Africa would decline in the way some African countries had done. It would be foolish not to learn from the mistakes of other African countries, he said.

#### **Holomisa To Remain as Transkei Head During Campaign**

*MB2202142794 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1312 GMT 22 Feb 94*

[Report by B MacLennan]

[Text] Umtata Feb 22 SAPA—Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Tuesday [22 February] scotched speculation that he might step down as head of the territory's military council to concentrate on fighting the election for the African National Congress [ANC].

He told a press conference in Umtata he would stay on as head of state in spite of a busy campaign schedule that starts with a visit to the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] this weekend. "During the election campaign I will continue in my present position as chairman of the ruling military council and attend to state matters as is applicable to other heads of government in southern Africa or in South Africa such as (President F W) de Klerk."

Gen Holomisa, who is on the ANC's list for the national assembly, said the election campaign would be used to inform "locals" of the impending end of the homeland system and of homeland government. His participation on an ANC ticket did not imply other political organisations in the territory would be exposed to unfair treatment.

Whatever the Transitional Executive Council and independent electoral commission put forward to ensure free political activity would be implemented in Transkei. "Personally I'm an advocate of free politicking...not even the TEC will teach Holomisa and his government how to be tolerant."

He said the shift from being a military ruler to campaigning for the ANC would mean he would have to submit to party discipline and not use "dictatorial terms". Gen Holomisa will campaign in all four provinces in the run-up to the elections.

#### **ANC 'Struggling' To Finance Election Campaign**

*MB1802190394 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 18-24 Feb 94 p 2*

[Report by Stephe Laufer]

[Text] ANC Treasurer General Thomas Nkobi admitted this week the organisation was struggling to finance the critical last 10 weeks of the election campaign. "We are managing to pay salaries at the moment, but the election is a problem," said Nkobi. "We have not reached our target of \$17-million (R[and]58.3-million) in contributions from the international community, and we are afraid to borrow—because of course we would have to pay for it."

The \$17-million international fundraising target is believed to be significantly lower than originally



planned. Fundraisers on both sides of the Atlantic are locked in a battle with the ANC's chief Washington representative, Lindiwe Mabuza, over large American campaign donations promised to Nelson Mandela, but never received by ANC headquarters.

At stake are millions of U.S. dollars. Repeated requests to Mabuza to transfer the funds, raised during Mandela's U.S. trip last July, have fallen on deaf ears, say sources in the U.S. and South Africa.

Mabuza refused this week to discuss the issue when telephoned in Washington, saying she was answerable only to the ANC leadership. "I don't want to discuss this in the media," said Mabuza. "I don't even know really how much was transferred or not—I don't keep the books."

The election cash crunch would be eased, say insiders, if Mabuza were to transfer almost \$500,000 (R1.7-million) in cash and cheques raised during Nelson Mandela's U.S. trip last July. A further \$1.8-million (R6.2-million) in pledges has also failed to materialise, because Mabuza has not followed up on the promises made to Mandela. Mabuza, who has been nominated to a safe position within the top 102 on the ANC's list for the national parliament, is understood to be the sole signatory to the organisation's Washington bank accounts. The \$500,000 was deposited after Mandela's fundraising swing last year, which took him to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other centres.

Asked about his department's difficulties with Mabuza, Nkobi was unspecific, saying "Nelson Mandela brought about \$10,000 (34,300) back with him" after the July U.S. trip, and the "most of the rest was pledges which are not being fulfilled".

An audit of the ANC's Stockholm office while Mabuza was chief representative in Sweden several years ago apparently revealed a gap of several tens of thousands of Swedish krona between amount paid by local donors to the ANC and expenditure records kept by the office.

Confronted over the hole in the till, Mabuza is reported to have burst into tears, saying she knew nothing about accounting. Asked about the audit this week, she denied any knowledge of a cash shortfall, saying: "I am aware there was an audit, but I was not told that figure was missing."

An attempt to transfer her to Dar es Salaam as chief representative to Tanzania failed when she successfully lobbied for the Washington D.C. position. She is said to have an "inside track" to foreign affairs chief Thabo Mbeki. But far from winning friends and influencing people in the U.S. capital, Mabuza is reported to have thrown her lot in with some dubious Capitol Hill entrepreneurs and put several important noses out of joint. Sources in the U.S. say she has angered ANC donors and sympathisers by "trying to hog everything for herself" rather than leaving fundraising to the professionals.

One American source, who asked to remain anonymous, said she had failed to prevent turf battles between two ANC-aligned fundraising operations, and "funds raised have not found their way back to South Africa".

"There is definite incompetence within the Washington office, and it needs better financial controls—even outside the issue of fundraising. The fault lies with the organisation at large," said a source. A fundraising effort set up to encourage large tax-deductible contributions from corporate donors and chaired by Heinz chief Tony O'Rielly, who recently bought a major stake in South Africa's Argus newspapers, has reportedly been using its clout to raise funds from traditional ANC donors like churches and black groups.

Called Safe—for South Africa Free Elections—the organisation was set up with Mandela's blessing and the involvement of the ANC in an attempt to mobilise U.S. funding for voter education projects. Pro bono legal services were provided by former Kennedy aide Theodore Sorensen.

U.S. law makes tax-deductible donations to political parties impossible, and the clear expectation was that Safe would fund voter education projects close to, but not organisationally linked to, the ANC. But aside from minor amounts which have gone to ANC partners within the Patriotic Front, Safe has ended up supporting voter education projects beyond the ANC orbit to the tune of at least \$1-million (R3.4-million). Among those receiving support is the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

Considering the use of Mandela's high profile for Safe's fundraising effort, said one U.S. source, "anger is justified if ANC-related voter education is not getting the funds". Mabuza was also instrumental in brokering a contract between the ANC and former non-voting congressional delegate for Washington D.C. Walter Fauntroy, for "the provision of public policy, political action, public relations, mobilisation and other services to assist the ANC mission to the U.S."

The initial proposal included a draft first year budget of \$700,000, (R2.4 million) and requested a three-month start-up planning grant of \$230,000 (770,000). Fauntroy was to cover these costs through fundraising in the U.S., but has not remitted a cent to the ANC. Instead, the start-up grant has been lost, putting the ANC more than \$230,000 out of pocket.

Mabuza has also pushed other associates at the ANC's expense, including one Albert Nellum, who came to South Africa with his wife, ostensibly because there was an "urgent need" to plan fundraising events around a tennis match involving Zina Garrison. Nellum is described as "a very close friend of Lindiwe and the godfather of Zina Garrison". Mabuza was told twice by fax not to approve Nellum's visit, but he came anyway, billing the ANC for his room at the Carlton Hotel and for air fares for himself and his wife, which he insisted on having upgraded to business class. Asked to comment on



the goings-on in the Washington D.C. office, an spokesman said: "We don't deal with election fundraising—that's the treasurer's and the election campaign department's responsibility. We have no cause to be unhappy with our representation in D.C."

#### Article Discusses Distribution of Electoral Fund

MB2302090294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
22 Feb 94 p 9

[Report by Helen Grange]

[Text] Taxpayers and foreign governments will foot the bill for electioneering by registered political parties, each of which gets an equal financial injection despite the differences in their support levels. One condition, however, is that they produce an opinion poll showing they have at least 2 percent support regionally or nationally.

According to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the electoral fund—consisting of State funds and donations from the international community—has been divided in two. One half is earmarked for pre-election campaigning and the other for parties gaining seats in Parliament afterwards.

If a party produces a petition with at least 10,000 signatures instead of an opinion poll attesting to at least 2 percent support, it will be entitled to half the full money grant. A party standing regionally only, and showing a 2 percent or more support poll, can get a quarter of the grant. A party standing nationally only, and showing a 2 percent or more support poll, can get a quarter of the grant. If it can only raise signatures—at least 3,000 are needed for a regional party—it will get one-eighth of the amount.

The second half of the electoral fund has also been divided in two, with 25 percent earmarked for parties which obtain one or more seats (they will get equal amounts) and another 25 percent to be distributed between parties in Parliament on a proportional basis depending on support. "In other words, the smaller parties, while they might get the same amount as the bigger parties initially, will end up with much less at the end of the election process," the IEC said.

Aside from the fund, each political party is being funded by its own donors. The ANC, in particular, is receiving substantial assistance from foreign governments. Sources could not give a figure for the amount in the electoral fund, but it is expected that each voter will cost a party between R[and]1 and R3 in campaign money. There are 22 million eligible voters.

#### PAC President Interviewed, Notes Inaccurate Polls

MB2302144294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
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[Interview with PAC President Clarence Makwetu by Tos Wentzel; place and date not given]

[Text] On the state of support for the parties in the election campaign, especially in view of the fact that opinion polls suggest that the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] support is very low:

The problem with the opinion polls is that they have never been accurate. For instance, for the last elections in Britain they said the Labour Party was winning. Before the first elections in Zimbabwe they predicted that Nkomo and Muzorewa would win. In my own experience the opinion polls have never been very accurate. Secondly we do not know what criteria were used. We do not know who was approached. For instance I have never been approached by the so-called analysts. It seems as if the bulk of the electorate is never canvassed, hence the discrepancies. We are working with the grassroots we know who they are supporting and why (PAC support) is far higher and everybody will be shocked by the election result. Our aim is not to come with claims of support but to win the election. We are not coming up with predictions.

On the structure of the PAC and rumours that the PAC is cash-strapped:

The PAC has never been a rich organisation, but we manage somehow because we work with our people and they are the people who are supporting the organisation. There is talk that the playing field should be levelled for the election but this is mere talk. We don't see this in practice. What you are witnessing is the international community together with big business and the media supporting one party, the ANC [African National Congress]. Yet these are the people who are said to be promoting multiparty democracy. We feel that in the long run our country will be turned into a one-party state under this arrangement.

On whether ANC promises to the electorate are realistic:

Our position is that we don't have all the answers. We are putting our case to the people to come forward with their ideas so that we can see what we can implement. The ANC is talking about millions of houses, of jobs etc...(this) is dangerous.

On the position of APLA [African People's Liberation Army] and the possibility of resuming the armed struggle:

We did not willingly embark on armed struggle. We were forced into it. But if we are forced to again, we will have to consider that position. If our demands on a number of issues are not met...we have been economically exploited, politically oppressed and socially degraded. Unless that situation is addressed we can never say our country has been freed.

On whether the PAC leadership has control over APLA:

The highest organ of the PAC is the national conference. This is the body that gives the money to APLA.

But it is not the policy of the PAC that APLA should be obliged to tell us who they are going to strike and where. These are the details that are left to APLA.

On the question of land redistribution, whether it applies to blacks only and how it is to be achieved:

We don't have blacks in the PAC, only the African people. The African people have been deprived of their birthright for centuries and this is the situation we are promising our people to address immediately we are in power. There are various ways of doing it. There are various instruments that can be applied. For instance, we don't talk of nationalisation. In countries where it has been applied it had the tendency of robbing the elite for the benefit of another elite, not the grassroots people who have had promises made to them.

On the controversy about the slogan "one settler, one bullet" and the PAC leadership's attitude to it:

Firstly, it is not the PAC that has initiated this term settler. It is the whites themselves, but when we call them settlers they get annoyed. If you go to Grahamstown today you will find a monument to the 1820 British settlers. It was not the PAC or APLA who named them settlers. If you drive from D.F. Malan airport to Cape Town you drive along Settlers Way and it was not the PAC again who called that road Settlers Way. Near Pretoria there is a small town called Settlers and once again PAC and APLA had nothing to do with this.

On whether the term does not have a racist connotation:

It has no racist connotation whatsoever. According to our definition the African is the aboriginal of this country. All who show allegiance to Africa and are prepared to abide by the rule of the African majority are Africans regardless of colour. We do not look at your complexion whatsoever. We do not have the word "black" in the PAC.

On the future:

One has to hope that the elections will be free and fair but I am afraid that up this moment I do not think that will be the position. The PAC has committed itself already that we will honour the results of that election if they are free and fair. But in order for elections to be free and fair the playing fields should be levelled now, and not after the elections. This is what is not taking place in our country at the moment. The media is totally opposed to certain parties especially the PAC. The business community and international community has the same attitude. I don't know how the playing fields can be levelled unless those attitudes are changed.

On whether he has the time to relax and how he does it:

There is very little time for me to really relax these days because I have so many engagements. I happened to be a farmer but now that belongs to the past because I no longer have time. I do a little reading whenever I have

time but I seldom do. I am always engaged. I read everything I can lay my hands on. I love history.

#### **PAC President Explains Election Manifesto**

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[Interview with PAC President Clarence Makwetu by announcer John Bishop on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] A very good evening. Tonight the spotlight falls on PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] President Clarence Makwetu. As you probably know, at the weekend the PAC released its election manifesto. Well, Mr. Makwetu is with us in the studio this evening. A very good evening and a warm welcome. Thanks for joining us, Mr. Makwetu.

[Makwetu] Good evening.

[Bishop] A couple of soft questions first before I bowl you a fast and hard one. What are your particular qualities that make you the leader and acceptable to the people? What would you say they were?

[Makwetu] Well, I don't think I have any particular qualities. Actually, I was forced into this position. I never aspired to it. I never canvassed anyone, but I was at a congress that was held here in Johannesburg and they decided to elect me to this position.

[Bishop] A modest response. What about chances of the PAC in these forthcoming elections? Prediction polls say about 2 percent to 4 percent. What do you say?

[Makwetu] Don't worry about prediction polls. This has happened in the past. We have seen it in various countries, for instance in Britain last time we were told that the Labor Party was winning and the Conservatives are in power. Next door here in Zimbabwe, before Mugabe came into power we were told that it was Joshua Nkomo or Bishop Muzorewa, and right here next door again in Lesotho, we were told...[pauses] nothing was mentioned about BCP [Basotholand Congress Party] until election results were announced. So we are not bothered. Not because of this history that I related to you, but because of the amount of work we have done in the country. We are happy about what we have done in the country.

[Bishop] You are widespread in the country?

[Makwetu] Throughout the country, we are represented.

[Bishop] Now, only last Sunday, and I'll give you a quote, you said, if I am reporting you correctly, that you suspended the arms struggle but the PAC would return to the arms struggle if the land was not returned to the African people. Is that right?

[Makwetu] Yes, that is the position.

[Bishop] You'll also know that you registered as a political party, and could it not be said that you are now



forbidden from making such statements because of the Electoral Act—threatening armed struggle?

[Makwetu] We are not threatening anybody. In fact we were involved in the armed struggle because we were forced into it by the regime. If anybody forces us to armed struggle, we will resort to armed struggle.

[Bishop] You don't see that though as in any way contravening the Electoral Act, you know, your statement?

[Makwetu] No.

[Bishop] Have you been approached by anybody who has challenged you on that?

[Makwetu] You are the first one to challenge me.

[Bishop] And if somebody official challenged you, what would you say?

[Makwetu] Well, we would look into the legal consequences of that.

[Bishop] Well, another quote from Mr. Nemadzivhanani, the secretary general of the PAC. I think you'll probably know it. It was in all the papers. He said unless the elections are rigged the PAC will win.

[Makwetu] Yes, he said so.

[Bishop] You endorse that? Unless those elections are rigged the PAC will win.

[Makwetu] We are sure to win, that's why he said so.

[Bishop] I see, but what I'm going to say is that if the election is free and fair and the PAC doesn't win, how can the elections have been rigged? If the election monitors, the international people and everybody else say: no, no, no, there's no rigging. We're very sorry Mr. Makwetu, you have not won the election. What will your reaction be then?

[Makwetu] But we have committed ourselves already to that, in that we said if the elections are free and fair we will respect the outcome of the election. That's what we have said.

[Bishop] No, I do accept that, but you see I'm quoting Mr. Nemadzivhanani and he says unless the elections are rigged, in other words, I take it to be only rigged elections would mean that the PAC couldn't win. Is that not what he meant?

[Makwetu] Well, I think what he meant is what is happening in the country right now. For instance, we were raided in May last year, our offices and our houses. Documents that we were using and that we should be using right now at the World Trade Center were taken away from us and those documents are still with the regime. Isn't that the rigging of elections?

[Bishop] Well, I am not going to respond to that. The regime must respond, as you call them, to that.

[Makwetu] Exactly.

[Bishop] Mr. Makwetu, Patricia de Lille, her statement made quite a lot of press and she has since made another comment about it. I am talking about saying that whites who wish to emigrate should be encouraged to do so. Do you endorse that sentiment?

[Makwetu] Well, according to the information I have, and this information I got from her, she says she has been misquoted. She never uttered such words. PAC has no program to drive whites into the sea. PAC has no program to drive anybody out of this country.

[Bishop] Didn't Mr. Barney Deasi say something about whites going into the sea though, also quoted last week? What do these phrases mean, you see?

[Makwetu] Well, they may mean anything in politics. For instance, if I say I fight elections it doesn't mean I am fighting you physically, but I am fighting.

[Bishop] No, quite. But let's stay with the whites for a minute because I suppose there are quite a few whites watching and would like to know their position should the PAC come in and form a government. Now, who are whites as far as you are concerned. Are they forever settlers or not?

[Makwetu] Firstly, I must state that we have never labeled anybody as settlers. It is the settlers themselves who have called themselves settlers, and I'm going to quote instances. For instance, if you go to Grahamstown today you will find a monument named 1820 British Settlers. That monument was not named by PAC. If you move from D.F. Malan Airport into Cape Town, you'll travel along Settlers Way, and that was not named by PAC.

[Bishop] Well, we are actually in the manifesto now because in the glossary you mention settler, and it's defined by the PAC as any person who does not owe allegiance to Africa and is not willing to submit to rule by an African majority.

[Makwetu] That's right.

[Bishop] And you also say the term applies to anyone who espouses and promotes Eurocentric and colonialist values.

[Makwetu] Exactly.

[Bishop] Are those European, Eurocentric values of no value to Africa? Let me name some of them perhaps: democracy, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, the rule of law, habeas corpus, great international music, and eternal poetry and literature. Aren't those of value to people who would call themselves truly Africans?

[Makwetu] All these values you have enumerated are no monopoly of Europe. We were not taught democracy by Europe.

[Bishop] Is that so?



[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] It's thought that democracy originated in any kind of recent form, by recent I mean two and a half thousand years, in ancient Greece. You'd challenge that, would you?

[Makwetu] I have no business to challenge that, but we practiced democracy before the advent of the whites in this country.

[Bishop] But then the European values then, let's just get to that Mr. Makwetu, I mean, what must we do with those. I mean, should they be jettisoned for other values?

[Makwetu] Not necessarily jettisoned, but values are values irrespective of origin.

[Bishop] But European values, should we keep them in the new South Africa under a PAC government.

[Makwetu] Well, PAC has committed itself already to borrowing whatever is good from each bloc, that is the Eastern bloc and the Western bloc.

[Bishop] Right, let's move on into the manifesto. Violence—you say the PAC has never been party to the wanton violence and carnage in our townships and rural areas. That's set down in the manifesto.

[Makwetu] Yes, that is the position.

[Bishop] Let's take that position as being absolutely true. The attacks attributed to APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], carried out by APLA, on civilians in King William's Town, Queenstown, the Cape Town church, Heidelberg Tavern, and the late Amy Biehl. What do you say about those attacks?

[Makwetu] Actually, we have suspended the arms struggle. I don't know whether you want us to reopen that now.

[Bishop] No, but what I have to feel free to do is to ask you questions that I think are in the minds of the people outside.

[Makwetu] Exactly, that is why I respond in this fashion. We thought by us suspending the arms struggle, we were trying to open up negotiations so that everybody should participate, including PAC, and as far as those instances you have just mentioned, that is not the violence that we are talking about. PAC or APLA, the armed wing of PAC, was engaged in armed struggle which has been suspended now.

[Bishop] That's in the past.

[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] All right, move on to land—no protection of freehold title to land. Is that the general policy of the PAC?

[Makwetu] If you mean by freehold title—you mean the monopoly of land by whites in this country, therefore, PAC is opposed to that setup.

[Bishop] Not the monopoly, but the idea of you and I having a freehold over a house. Is that all right?

[Makwetu] I don't have that freehold.

[Bishop] No, but if you did. Would that be all right?

[Makwetu] There would be no need for me to have that freehold according to PAC policy.

[Bishop] But isn't that sort of, absolute security for people who have bought a house?

[Makwetu] We guarantee security to each and every individual in the country. That is PAC policy.

[Bishop] But if you don't have freehold, you don't have title to your land, do you, or your house?

[Makwetu] Why must you have freehold? Can't you have something else instead?

[Bishop] What would that be, that something else?

[Makwetu] Like leasehold rights.

[Bishop] Well, you can have leasehold. Some people do have leasehold rights, but I am just asking then—so the policy is no freehold in the new PAC Azania?

[Makwetu] Well, our position has been put loud and clear, that we won't be selling and buying land.

[Bishop] And you won't allow people to do that individually?

[Makwetu] Why should we do that?

[Bishop] Well, I don't know why you should. I'm just asking whether you will.

[Makwetu] No we won't.

[Bishop] So all private land transactions will be canceled under a PAC government?

[Makwetu] We are saying that the land has been robbed from our forefathers. It has been stolen and taken away by force and this is the land we say should be returned to its rightful owners, the African people.

[Bishop] When was that land stolen?

[Makwetu] As early as 1652.

[Bishop] Mr. Makwetu, couldn't it be argued that that land has become the land of the people whom you say stole it, over a period of history? I mean, isn't it an impossibility to wind back history this way?

[Makwetu] This land was—there were no dealings between our forefathers and those who stole the land from them.

[Bishop] But that applies all over the world, doesn't it? I mean the Anglos and Saxons, when they landed in England....

[Makwetu, interrupting] Well it is....

[Bishop, continuing] ... took by conquest from the Celts.

[Makwetu] That's right.

[Bishop] So, I mean this is how history, fortunately, or unfortunately progresses, isn't it?

[Makwetu] Well, as far as we are concerned that is no progress at all. If you deny other people land, you can't call that progress.

[Bishop] OK. Then, the PAC government would take back land?

[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] And give compensation?

[Makwetu] We will compensate you for improvements that you have made on that piece of land.

[Bishop] But not for the cost of the land itself?

[Makwetu] Because we never sold the land to you. Why must we buy it back now?

[Bishop] But you weren't—I mean it could be argued that you were not in possession, or there, to be bargained with! Not previously, not in history, not so when the....

[Makwetu, interrupting] That is an....

[Bishop, continuing] ...not so when the Afrikaner farmer bought this land, or took it over 250 years ago. I mean, you know, your party wasn't there, as it were.

[Makwetu] Most of them never even bought that land, for that matter. They were given that piece of land.

[Bishop] But in real terms, practical terms, wouldn't you see this kind of policy as a recipe for—if not civil war—mass exodus? The people will fight to hold on to their land, won't they, and really fight?

[Makwetu] We are fighting right now to regain that land, and the sky has not fallen.

[Bishop] I know, but I mean if you were in power, as a PAC government, and you instituted a policy like this?

[Makwetu] There is a regime that is in power now, that has instituted a policy which has impoverished us.

[Bishop] Well, the regime says it's given away, you know, given up the apartheid land laws, made it possible for everybody, black and white, to buy land and live wherever they like. I mean they, they've changed it.

[Makwetu] How are we expected to buy the land when we have no resources whatsoever, denied deliberately those resources?

[Bishop] Well, it's true, but then people, white people at one stage had no resources and had to find them somewhere. I mean with jobs and with progression and so on.

[Makwetu] Exactly, that is what we contemplate too. We must create jobs for everybody to live.

[Bishop] Well, the economy is quite a large piece of your manifesto, Mr. Makwetu. Redistribution of wealth figures prominently there. Just outline how that would take place under a PAC government?

[Makwetu] At present we note that the whole economy of the country is in the hands of a tiny minority. PAC is opposed to this. We feel that the African people should have a stake in the economy which has been denied to them for centuries. We say, therefore, that the industries that are operating in the country should allow workers working in those industries to enjoy the fruit of their labor. In other words, workers should not be sheer wage earners, but they should have a share even in the profits. Not only that, but they should have a say in decision making, and in order for them to be able to do so, they should be furnished with information pertaining to those industries.

[Bishop] That's not too far from Mrs. Thatcher's caring capitalist.

[Makwetu] That's why we talk of a caring economy here.

[Bishop] Yes. Did you get the word from Mrs. Thatcher then? [laughs]

[Makwetu] No, not Mrs. Thatcher. In fact, I never even knew that she ever uttered such a word.

[Bishop] She did. She called it caring capitalism. It was also about shares, share capital being given to workers and so on. All right. Where does this much vaunted and flaunted market economy come in and are you for that? The market, you know, the market?

[Makwetu] Well, we still have to be educated about the market forces, because we normally don't even see them. For instance, when you talk of the selling of land you say market forces are going to decide, only to find that there is hardly anybody who is prepared to sell the land. So we have a problem with that term, not unless it is defined properly.

[Bishop] And nationalization, you say no nationalization?

[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] But socialization and democratization.

[Makwetu] Exactly.

[Bishop] Now, what will they mean, those two things?

[Makwetu] It's exactly what I said already.

[Bishop] Oh, that one.



[Makwetu] Democracy is the participation of everybody. Similarly with socialization.

[Bishop] Looking at it, say, from the grassroots then, will people with small shops, businesses, be affected by your economic policies. Will they be restricted?

[Makwetu] No. In fact we will encourage more people to open up businesses.

[Bishop] And keep the profits of their labor?

[Makwetu] Well, I have already indicated that they should share the profits with the workers, because whoever is going to start a business definitely will need somebody to assist in their business.

[Bishop] Yes, but I mean, you know, will there be profit-keeping?

[Makwetu] Of course, we have no problem with that.

[Bishop] And now the big companies, you know, the Big 20, as they are called.

[Makwetu] Similarly the big companies, that's where quite a big chunk of labor is involved. These are the people who must be catered for.

[Bishop] If somebody said to you there is a large element of command economy, collectivisation, control from the center in your plan. Would you agree with that?

[Makwetu] What is the quarrel with that? Let us suppose there is.

[Bishop] No, I'm not saying there is a quarrel. I'm just saying—would you agree that that would be a fair estimation of what you might be up to as a new government?

[Makwetu] I'm not quite so sure that that is the correct assessment.

[Bishop] Let's move on, and we'll talk about workers. You should put a big emphasis on the workers. Your party, I think, has always said it's a workers' party. Collective bargaining—you go for that?

[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] Some of the latest, and I think THE ECONOMIST carries it—whether you, you know, like that magazine or not, carries a view that collective bargaining as applied in Germany, for instance, has been a rather large failure, that, in fact, instead of workers' wages being raised it has had the opposite effect, that collective bargaining seems to not be working. What would you say to that?

[Makwetu] It doesn't mean that if something failed in Germany it's going to fail here.

[Bishop] No.

[Makwetu] Similarly, capitalism has thrived in other countries, but we have problems here at home.

[Bishop] The reason I particularly mention Germany is because, under housing, you mention the German system soon after the war and you think that might be applicable or at least worth looking at as far as your system concerning housing might be.

[Makwetu] Yes. Well, it was just an example.

[Bishop] Yes, but you also stress it a little bit more, I think. The example goes on to say that after the war, in Germany, tax—wealth tax—was applied and you imply, in that sentence anyway, that it might be a good thing to do that here. Is that so—wealth tax on property?

[Makwetu] Yes, there will be tax.

[Bishop] How would that be levied?

[Makwetu] Well, that will be the task of economists and experts. I am not an expert.

[Bishop] Yes. It's been mooted that the tax in Germany was simply on very large organizations, large land owners, hotel owners, blocks of flats, people who owned that kind of property—not the individual man and woman with one house. Do you think that's how that might go here?

[Makwetu] Well, I would not say so and so would be advantaged but we have made it clear that on issues like food, etc., we will see to it that there is no tax levied.

[Bishop] Affirmative action, you say is not about lowering standards or introducing reverse racism by the back door. You don't see it then, but I would challenge you, you know, Mr. Makwetu....

[Makwetu, interrupting.] Let's hear your challenge.

[Bishop] All right, isn't affirmative action, really, it is—I mean, let's have it out on the table—it's discriminatory. It favors one race, sex, or age group, over another. Doesn't it?

[Makwetu] That is not true.

[Bishop] But if I was going to be affirmatively actioned because I'm a white, aging, or middle-class male—we hear a lot about that incidentally—then I am being discriminated against because I am not a black, young, virile male.

[Makwetu] How are you discriminated against, since you have been benefiting all along?

[Bishop] No, I'm not...I'm not.... I'm just making an example of myself. What I'm saying is—if you start saying: men out, women in, or white people out and black people in, it's discriminatory, isn't it?

[Makwetu] No, that is not affirmative action. We are saying that doors should be opened to those who have not benefited all along, long ago, through discrimination.

That is what we are saying. We are saying people should be trained to fit in into certain positions which have been denied to them all along.

[Bishop] How will you do that?

[Makwetu] We will do that by developing skills. Instead of importing skills, we will see to it that human resources inside the country are developed.

[Bishop] Training schemes?

[Makwetu] Exactly.

[Bishop] No instant changeover then, you know, of people?

[Makwetu] No, these things are not going to happen overnight, really.

[Bishop] How long would you say it would take with a PAC government to bring about the changes you would like to see?

[Makwetu] That is not an easy question to answer. I may say, for instance, seven years or eight years, but the problem is, there are people who are suffering at the moment. Are they going to be patient waiting for me for that seven years or eight years? So it's not easy for me. This is a debate amongst the factor...[pauses] people who are involved.

[Bishop] I don't see, and you will know that I would spot it, anything about freedom of expression or the media in your manifesto. Did you leave it out by accident or deliberately? It's not in here.

[Makwetu] No, I don't think there was a need for it really in the manifesto, because that will be covered under a Bill of Rights.

[Bishop] Well, let me ask you as leader of the party: What is your approach to freedom of expression?

[Makwetu] Of course, we encourage freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom of movement, etc.

[Bishop] Freedom of opinion, even if you don't like it?

[Makwetu] Exactly, exactly.

[Bishop] Hard questioning of evasive politicians. Is that it?

[Makwetu] We have no problem with that. In fact, we subscribe to Voltaire's position—that's the French philosopher who was prepared to die protecting your right to put your point of view.

[Bishop] Under housing I spotted something that I thought might be a real vote catcher. You promised the township people that if they paid sufficient rent to cover the structure of their house, then it's theirs.

[Makwetu] Yes, exactly, that is our position.

[Bishop] But, says a fortunate township dweller who is now in this position, that Mr. Makwetu doesn't want freehold, so I'll never really own the house. I'll just hold it as a curator for the state. So, what would you say to him?

[Makwetu] Not for the state. You'll be a curator for your next of kin. For instance, if you die it will be handed over to you.

[Bishop] Oh, it can go to your next of kin.

[Makwetu] Yes, exactly.

[Bishop] So it would be an inheritable...

[Makwetu] Exactly.

[Bishop] We've got about 30 seconds. I could go on all night, but we just have another item, I'm afraid, Mr. Makwetu. Tribal leaders, traditional leaders—PAC's views on those, because they hold a lot of land in their power as it were.

[Makwetu] They hold no land in our country, really.

[Bishop] Don't they really?

[Makwetu] Absolutely next to nothing. You must bear in mind that 87 percent of the land is in the hands of the white community, and even the 13 percent is with them, a part of it is not in their hands.

[Bishop] And in the last few seconds, health—universal health—you are bringing forward....

[Makwetu] Yes.

[Bishop] Any private health? Would you allow private practitioners, private hospitals?

[Makwetu] Well, that is a hot debate in PAC circles, but the majority feels that we must have public health.

[Bishop] And education—no private education?

[Makwetu] On education we feel that education should be made free up to a certain standard, that is standard 10, or 18 years of age.

[Bishop] No private education?

[Makwetu] We are opposed to private education.

[Bishop] What a pity, Mr. Makwetu. We've run out, I think.

[Makwetu] There's nothing we can do.

[Bishop] No, thank you a much anyway.

[Makwetu] Thank you.



**AVF Committee To Draw Up Homeland Constitution**

**MB2402100794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Text] The Afrikaner Volksfront's [Afrikaner National Front] transitional assembly has given its constitutional committee instructions to prepare a constitution for a volkstaat [homeland]. The president of the assembly, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, said after a meeting in Pretoria that instructions had also been issued for a visual presentation of the boundaries of the proposed volkstaat.

**Viljoen Notes Afrikaner-Zulu Military Capability**

**MB2002110294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Feb 94**

[Text] A coleader of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front], General Constand Viljoen, says the Afrikaners and the Zulus have built up a military capability second only to that of the South African Defense Force.

General Viljoen was speaking at a Volksfront meeting in Lydenburg in the eastern Transvaal. He said this capability, with the political power of the Afrikaner, had led to the Afrikaner becoming a factor that could not be ignored by even the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela. According to General Viljoen the Afrikaner was enjoying increasing foreign support, which was putting pressure on the government and the ANC to accommodate the Afrikaner in a future constitutional dispensation. General Viljoen also said that certain intelligence services were attempting to cause division in right-wing Afrikaner ranks. He said right-wing organizations were vulnerable to infiltration and that it was a technique of intelligence services to infiltrate and sow division. After the gathering he told our political news staff that it was possible that the government's intelligence service was involved.

General Viljoen would not give examples of the alleged infiltration but said that certain things were happening which had caused him to draw this conclusion.

**Armcor Establishes International Office in UAE**

**MB1902071794 Pretoria PARATUS in English Feb 94 p 4**

[Report by Nadim Kawash: "Middle East Office Launched"]

[Text] South Africa, back in the Middle East after a boycott lasting decades, has set up its first international arms office in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to break into the lucrative market in the region.

Office director Peter Greeling said the weapons giant Armcor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] opened the office in Abu Dhabi last year and it covered

the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) and other countries in the Middle East.

"It is South Africa's first arms office in the world," Mr. Greeling said. "It will co-ordinate arms sales to the region and identify opportunities for military co-operation."

The project coincides with plans by GCC states to bolster their armies following the Gulf War. Military experts said the six members were expected to spend more than five billion dollars annually on defence up to the year 2,000.

The United States, France and Britain will probably be the main beneficiaries of such plans, as they already dominate the Middle East arms market. However, South Africa participated in a ground arms show in Abu Dhabi early in 1993 and sent representatives of more than 30 companies to an international air show in Dubai late 1993 to exhibit helicopters and other air defence systems. The main feature in its pavilion was the CSH-2 Rooivalk attack helicopter.

South African officials said that they were negotiating with some Gulf countries to sell the Rooivalk, one of the most advanced helicopters in the world. "We are optimistic about deals," Greeling said. "We are not competitive in some types of weapons because ours are expensive. But we are competitive in artillery, which is the best in the world. We also have the Rooivalk."

The GCC states—Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and the UAE—lifted the boycott against South Africa two years ago after sweeping reforms by President F.W. de Klerk to dismantle "apartheid."

**Agriculture Minister on Expectations From GATT**

**MB2402143794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Text] Pretoria Feb 24 SAPA—South African agricultural products should have greater access to the most important foreign markets because of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Minister of Agriculture Kraai van Niekirk said on Thursday [24 February]. There would also be a general shake-up in local agriculture as export subsidies and domestic support were reduced.

Addressing the Agricultural Outlook Conference in Pretoria, Dr van Niekirk said the conclusion of the Uruguay Round should lead to an increase in world prices of agricultural products. "This will strengthen the comparative advantage of South African products on the world and domestic markets."

Dr van Niekirk said the country would gain many advantages from its recent admission to the UN's food and agricultural organisation and other bodies.

Onderstepoort was to become a cooperation centre for Africa, and South Africa would host the World Veterinary Association congress later this year.

He said the cabinet had in principle endorsed the guidelines contained in the report of the Agricultural Marketing Policy Evaluation Committee which recommended one agricultural marketing policy to serve the commercial and developing sectors and provide market access for both. Dr van Niekerk said continued single-channel marketing schemes and marketing boards for commodities could not be ruled out. But all marketing systems would have to be transparent, supported by all those involved and applied without political interference.

#### South African Press Review for 24 Feb MB2402132094

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Suggestions To Woo Rightists Into Election—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 February in a page-22 editorial proposes "two changes in approach" to get the Freedom Alliance (FA) to participate in the election: "First: asymmetry. Allow a fractious province (kwaZulu/Natal) to exercise more power than other provinces might wish to. Second: abolish the override. The battle about where central power can override a province is not worth the trouble. If the elected government of a province fails to meet basic norms, leave the judgment to its voters. Considerable efforts have been made to satisfy the FA. History says: keep trying."

#### BUSINESS DAY

'Little Chance' of Election Postponement—"Political opposition to the election is bound to be fanatical and violent, even if there is unexpected progress in the last-minute efforts to achieve an inclusive settlement," points out a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 February. "But if the pro-election campaigns can capture the public imagination, there must be a good chance that the spoilers will be overwhelmed by the numbers of those who want to choose South Africa's first representative government." The Business Election Fund was launched this week, as well as the publicity campaign explaining the role of the Independent Electoral Commission, setting the country "firmly on course for the historic poll in April. There now seems little chance that it will be postponed, whatever the threats of disruption."

#### SOWETAN

Homeland Amendment 'Vague and Impractical'—"With the inclusion of a 'self-determination' clause in the amended interim constitution, South Africa is sailing into dangerous waters," warns a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 February. "The problem is the ANC [African National Congress]

and the AVF [Afrikaner National Front] cannot exactly spell out what they mean by self-determination. The Right wildly lay claim to the OFS [Orange Free State], Transvaal and Northern Natal as sovereign volkstaats [homelands] while some negotiations vaguely speak about Afrikaner cantons. The ANC gives the impression it is an issue it hopes will fizzle out after the election. The criticism levelled by the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] Barney Desai at the World Trade Centre this week is valid: The volkstaat amendment is a vague and impractical promise unlikely to be fulfilled. It also leaves the door ajar for other groups to make similar claims to self-determination and territory and the Balkanisation of South Africa."

#### CAPE TIMES

Keys's Growing Economic Optimism—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 February in a page-4 editorial says Finance Minister Derek Keys's "growing optimism about the economy" is encouraging news for the labor and business community, and it "might be unduly cynical to suggest that such pronouncements should be regarded in an election context." Only "two days ago" economists expected the economy to grow by about 2-2.5 percent. Now Keys thinks the 1994 growth figure will be 3-4 percent. "It would be easy to dismiss such a shift as short term expediency by a politician with creative accounting abilities, but with Mr Keys this is unlikely. For starters, it is quite possible that he will still be presiding over the economy during the reign of the government of national unity. Far from enhancing his reputation and that of the National Party, Mr Keys stands every chance of becoming a scapegoat if buoyant growth fails to materialise."

#### BEELD

Standerton Community Provokes Black Majority—A page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 February argues: "The blame for the events at Standerton in which 30 people were injured must first and foremost be placed on the shoulders of the right wing which decided unilaterally that the town must be incorporated into the so-called homeland. The ANC supporters who wanted to deliver a memorandum to the town hall in protest against such plans were fully entitled to express their dissatisfaction, provided that it was done in an orderly manner. It is a pity that blacks in the town were forbidden from doing so by the local magistrate declaring their march unlawful. A small portion of the community cannot provoke the overwhelming majority in this way and then expect no one to protest." "What happened at Standerton must serve as a warning to those who believe they can simply force unworkable plans on others."

#### BEELD

ANC Nurtures Communist Links—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 21 February says in a page-6 editorial: "In his first speech after his release, Mr. Nelson Mandela made a gesture towards his communist allies



from the past. One had expected it. The 'liberation front' had to pay its dues to countries and leaders who had themselves not set an example for freedom. However, one would not expect the ANC to still nurture these ties a few years down the line. The whole world has changed since then, with communism having collapsed, and with it the tyrannical authoritarianism which formed such a large part of the 20th century. But the ANC remains in alliance with the South African Communist Party," says BEELD, and "further evidence of how it holds alive the past are its ties with Cuba and Libya, countries which the United States views as terrorist states. In a draft document, the ANC's department of international affairs again stands up for Cuba, asking that the new government establish ties with Cuba and that the United States lift its economic sanctions against Cuba." "With such an approach the ANC will not attract international assistance to South Africa to create prosperity. At some time

or another the ANC will have to choose between its friends and the interests of the people of South Africa."

**Violence Must be Stopped**—A second editorial on page 6 of BEELD says: "In South Africa there is the reality are political leaders who at gatherings plead the cause of tolerance and free political participation. There is, however, a second reality of intimidation and violence on the ground which is raging on unhindered and claiming more and more victims. Only last week the ANC complained that the death of a Nelspruit National Party organizer should be investigated in the ANC. At Creighton in Natal 15 ANC supporters died in a blood-bath. Civilized behavior has clearly become the first victim of the relentless power struggle being waged in the country. Political parties must know, though, that what is being sown by their followers today will be reaped by all in the months and years ahead."

## Angola

### Deadlock at Lusaka Peace Talks Continues

*MB2302210294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Discussions on national reconciliation continue at a standstill in Lusaka, Zambia. Every day a new pretext emerges, thus retarding the peace talks. There are changes after changes just because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] makes demands that are difficult to meet. Our correspondent Joao Ligio reports.

The mediators continued their separate consultations today in search of details to draw up the third version of specific principles. It is thought that this third version could be part of tomorrow's proceedings. If that happens, it will be one step forward.

What was not taken into consideration, however, was the demand by Jonas Savimbi's followers that as long as the government does not say something about recent statements made by deputy Lucio Lara and General Joao de Matos, the peace talks will not move forward. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general, brushed aside the demand, recalling that it has already been accepted and signed that events outside Luanda should not disturb the course of the peace talks. To overcome this tense atmosphere, Alioune Blondin Beye had to place the Black Cockerel's men between a rock and a hard place, exhibiting a new document entitled Guiding Document. In this document, the mediators outline all points that the parties must take into consideration. This new form of undertaking involving signatures is aimed at preventing the parties from recanting previous protocols, and it is viewed as a compulsory guideline.

### Government Troops Reportedly Murdering Civilians

*MB2302154794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] While the people's attention is directed toward the peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' troops continue to massacre defenseless civilians and loot their property in Luena, Moxico Province. Eugenio Rui reports.

Beginning 17 February, Jose Eduardo dos Santos' infantry troops—coming from Luena, the center of crime—have been infiltrating our areas from directions, armed to the teeth with sophisticated war materiel received from Brazil, Spain, and other countries which foment war in Angola. They have been attacking villages along Luena River [words indistinct], murdering innocent civilians and looting people's property, including goats and poultry.

Another contingent of that criminal army, in the service of corrupt Luanda leaders, destroyed and looted people's property along the left bank of [words indistinct].

### UNITA Reportedly Intensifies Offensive Actions

*MB2302195894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has intensified offensive actions throughout the country, creating a bleak picture among the people. Two days ago, UNITA ambushed three civilian vehicles between Maria Tereza and Zenza do Itombe, killing five civilians. Sources contacted today by Luanda Radio revealed that the UNITA offensive actions are mainly directed against civilian targets in the country's central, southern, and northeastern regions.

### Army Claims Control of 90 Percent of Urban Areas

*MB2402122994 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Angolan Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Joao de Matos says his army controls 30 percent of the countryside and 90 percent of the urban areas. General Matos said vast areas are not controlled by the army or UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. He said the Angolan Army had recently acquired military equipment from Brazil.

It is also reported from Luanda that heavy fighting between the Angolan army and one of the hardline factions of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave is continuing. Latest reports said a number of civilians in Cabinda have fled to Zaire and the Congo.

### Arrival of Russian Planes, Mercenaries Reported

*MB2302155094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Information received at our news desk today reveals that Russian [words indistinct] and transport planes arrived in Luanda recently. These war planes carried technicians and military advisers contracted as mercenaries to fight the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. UNITA condemns this action which endorses the warmongering and criminal speech made by Lucio Lara in Paris recently, endangering the Luanda peace talks. Thus, UNITA will present a protest to the United Nations, because it wants to know whether it is worthwhile to negotiate peace while Luanda wants war.

### Army Chief Warns of 'Very Violent' War Ahead

*MB2302203794 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The Luanda talks may seek peace for Angola, but in Luanda Army General Joao de Matos, chief of general



staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, has reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is moving men and equipment to continue the war.

In a lengthy interview he granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the FAA chief of general staff reaffirmed the need for the Angolan people to be ready for war. Gen. Joao de Matos noted that even if consensus is achieved in Lusaka, an extremely violent war is likely to erupt between the time an accord is signed and its implementation. According to him, all that may happen in the country during that period will be viewed as incidents, even though war would describe the situation more accurately.

The FAA chief of general staff warned that no peace accord will last for long as there is a military balance between the government and UNITA. Gen. Joao de Matos noted that, for peace to last, there has to be an imbalance in favor of the government. He recognized, however, that there is no military solution to the Angolan war, adding that he believes war in Angola also depends on developments in South Africa.

The FAA chief of general staff also expressed the belief that, contrary to what Jonas Savimbi claims, UNITA does not have the capacity to withstand another 10 years of war. Gen. Joao de Matos believes that what Jonas Savimbi says is one thing, and what really happens is quite another.

#### **FALA Reacts to de Matos' Remarks**

**MB2402112894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gale Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Text] At a time when the attention of all Angolans is turned to Zambia, where negotiations between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Luanda regime are under way, the leaders of the regime are strongly committed to searching for enigmas to derail the talks. After many other war declarations by a number of Futungo de Belas' radical wing leaders, now it is the turn of Joao de Matos, Eduardo dos Santos' war chief, who has come out to say no to peace. Speaking to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, which serves the regime, the head of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola tried to deceive the world, accusing UNITA of preparing for an extremely violent war regardless of the outcome of Lusaka talks.

However, sources from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] reacted violently to such statements, describing them as a hallucination. The same sources said the main aim of the interview granted by Joao de Matos yesterday was to prepare the ground to camouflage military offensives being launched by his troops in various parts of Angola, as well as to justify other possible military operations against areas controlled by UNITA. The truth is that the main intention of the regime's radical wing is to continue fighting, although without success, until the hoped for

possibility of eliminating UNITA, as by Lucio Lusa stated in his recent remarks in France. The sources from the FALA General Staff call on the international community, particularly the United Nations, who are mediating the Angolan conflict, to condemn all these Machiavellian actions from the Futungo de Belas since they considerably endanger the current peace process.

#### **Prime Minister on Need To Defend Sovereignty**

**MB2302204994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 24 Feb 94**

[Text] Angolan Prime Minister Dr. Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco has warned that, though we may be involved in peace talks, we must not allow ourselves to become complacent. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco said so at a meeting of the Council of Ministers Regional Commission for Regional and Local Affairs in Luanda today. The meeting was attended by provincial governors and the most important issue under discussion was the first round of the military draft this year.

Addressing the meeting, Prime Minister Marcolino Moco categorically stated that the defense of the country will continue to be [word indistinct] this year. He noted that, quote, we will not be able to survive unless we defend the country's territorial integrity and national sovereignty, unquote.

In its session today, the Council of Ministers Commission for Regional and Local Affairs decided to start working on a draft resolution to be submitted to the National Assembly for approval. That draft resolution will request that the drafting of young men into the armed forces be done taking into account [words indistinct].

#### **President Dos Santos Arrives in Paris 23 Feb**

**MB2302194594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Feb 94**

[Text] Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in the French capital earlier this evening. With this visit, he hopes to intensify bilateral cooperation in various areas. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos last visited Paris in August 1991 and even then he paid special attention to French businessmen. Three years later, judging by his schedule, he is likely to pay them the same attention. There is confirmation that he will be meeting with the chairmen of Elf Aquitaine and Total companies, as well as representatives from other major companies. The Angolan president will, therefore, be seeking to consolidate French support for this country.

In the political sphere, he is scheduled to meet French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, the interior minister, and the cooperation minister.

The Angolan head of state's visit to that European country is scheduled to last three days, during which he will also meet the chairman of the French National

Assembly, and the leaders of France's Socialist and Communist Parties. It should be noted that bilateral relations have been reduced somewhat over the last three years as a result of Angola's political and military crisis.

Bilateral cooperation rests mainly on French participation in oil exploitation—hence the importance of contacts with Elf Aquitaine and Total—loans, and humanitarian aid.

### Mozambique

#### Troop Demobilization Process Postponed

*MB2302161394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The demobilization of troops from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will no longer begin on 1 March as scheduled. This is because the Finance Ministry has not yet received the lists of soldiers from both sides to be demobilized.

The Finance Ministry has the money to begin to pay the six-month subsidy provided by the government and the 18-month subsidy provided by the international community. Finance Minister Eneas Comiche told Radio Mozambique that the Technical Demobilization Unit of the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] has already obtained the list of government soldiers to be demobilized but has not yet obtained Renamo's list. He said the government will only begin to pay the subsidy after his ministry has obtained full lists from both sides.

The Reintegration Commission [Core] met in Maputo today to discuss various issues connected with the strategy to be adopted for the reintegration of demobilized troops. Core also examined a two-year training program for demobilized troops.

#### Chissano Asks British Officers To Extend Visit

*MB2402112694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] The Portuguese News Agency, LUSA, has quoted a diplomatic source as saying President Joaquim Chissano asked London to extend the stay of British instructors who will supervise the training of infantry battalions of the new army scheduled to begin on 21 March. Colonel John White, British military officer in Mozambique, told LUSA that if the request is not successful within the next few days the team of two British instructors, who arrived in Mozambique in early February, will leave the country on 31 March. According to a British project for training 15,000 soldiers, who will be part of the first infantry battalions of the new unified army, the British military team would only follow the training of the first three battalions. Then training will be conducted by Mozambican instructors trained in Nyanga, Zimbabwe.

### Namibia

#### Looters Raid Walvis Bay Compound, Steal Food, Money

*MB2402084594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2338 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Walvis Bay Feb 23 SAPA—About 1,000 looters caused damage to property worth R[Rand]500,000 when they ransacked a compound in a black township near Walvis Bay on Wednesday [23 February]. The looting started at Kuisebmond Mill and Salvage compound after the crowd, who were apparently looking for a place to sleep, overpowered security guards.

Joined by compound residents, the mob looted a former hostel building of thousands of litres of ice-cream, 12 tons of fish, 388 beef carcasses, crab meat worth R56,000, eight tons of processed mielie meal and R15,000 in cash. The mob then cordoned off the building and threw stones at police.

Lt Frik Conradie, District Commissioner of the SAP [South African Police] in Walvis Bay, said the SAP, accompanied by the Namibian police, later brought the situation under control.

Businessmen and residents said they were concerned that the looting would spill over into the town. No one was arrested.

### Zambia

#### National Party To Participate in By-Elections

*MB2302192094 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The National Party has announced that it will participate in parliamentary by-elections to be held in those constituencies declared vacant by the Supreme Court. The seats were declared vacant following the resignations from the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] of the members of Parliament.

National Party Vice Secretary General (Kendu Shapendo) said in a statement that [words indistinct] in (Chinalli). He said following indications that members of Parliament for [name indistinct], (Mkasha), and Mufulira are not contesting the by-elections, the National Party will [words indistinct] to select candidates. The (?Parliament) elections are expected to be held on 3 March.

### Zimbabwe

#### Reinstatement of Striking Workers Authorized

*MB2302145294 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] The Zimbabwean Government, which last Friday [18 February] ordered the dismissal of all striking postal



and telecommunications workers, yesterday authorized the parastatal body to reinstate them and award them a 12.5 percent salary increase. The unprecedented move ended a week-long strike that paralyzed the country's postal and telecommunication services. Ten-thousand-five-hundred workers of the state-owned Post and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] downed their tools last Wednesday after management failed to pay them a 12.5 percent salary increase backdated to July 1992 and awarded to them by a labor tribunal. The PTC refused to pay the increases and appealed to the Supreme Court against the labor court ruling. Meantime the workers' union leaders instructed all workers not to go back to work since theoretically they had been fired.

#### **Cameroonians Seek Support in Dispute With Nigeria**

*AB2302154194 Dakar PANA in English 1209 GMT  
23 Feb 94*

[Text] Harare, 23 Feb (NAN/PANA)—The Cameroonian authorities dispatched a high powered government delegation to southern African countries to solicit support and understanding in the conflict with

Nigeria over the disputed Bakassi Peninsula. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reported from Harare on Wednesday [23 February] that the delegation arrived in Harare quietly on Sunday aboard a Cameroon Airline aircraft for discussions with the Zimbabwean Government over the issue.

Diplomatic sources in the region told NAN that the Cameroonians opted for the diplomatic move to paint Nigeria as an aggressor in the current conflict and to win sympathy among the English speaking countries in case the issue was referred to the OAU for resolution.

Meanwhile, some Nigerians in Zimbabwe have called on the Federal Government to give the Cameroonians a bloody nose while others called for restraint. A Nigerian lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe, Dr. Hameed Nuru, told NAN that Nigeria should, at least for once, teach Cameroon a lesson over its continued aggressive tendencies over the years. However, another lecturer at the university, who declined to be named, told NAN that it would be counter productive for Nigeria to go to war with Cameroon over the matter as it would only worsen the economic situation in both countries.

**Liberia**

**NPFL Reportedly Kidnaps Armed Forces Official**  
*AB2402105494 Paris AFP in French 1836 GMT  
 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Monrovia, 23 Feb (AFP)—Today, the Liberian interim government, the Interim National Government of National Unity [IGNU] accused the main armed faction, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], of "kidnapping" on 20 February a top official of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], the armed wing of IGNU, at the Firestone rubber plantation located some 50 km from Monrovia.

Colonel Saykagepo Kortor, deputy chief of the AFL intelligence service, was arrested along with his three bodyguards and driver, who was released, the interim government defense minister disclosed. According to the driver, the four soldiers were arrested after going through the last checkpoint manned by the African peacekeeping force in Liberia, Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], in the Firestone plantation, which marks the entrance into an NPFL-controlled zone.

This arrest occurs at a time when the disarmament of the Liberian armed factions is scheduled to start in less than two weeks, in accordance with a new agreement signed last week in Monrovia between the main factions in the Liberian conflict—the interim government, the NPFL, and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia [ULIMO]. IGNU has called on ECOMOG and the UN military observers "to ensure the safety and release of the AFL soldiers." For its part, ULIMO has issued an ultimatum to NPFL to release Col. Kortor and his men "within 48 hours" or face "reprisals."

**Mali**

**Radio Kaira Allowed To Resume Transmissions**  
*AB2402101594 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Télévision du  
 Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Radio Kaira, a private radio which was closed down a week ago, will resume transmissions today. According to a communique, the conservation measure imposed on Radio Kaira will be lifted today at 1200. This decision of the authorities reflects their determination to apply the relevant texts. Still according to the communique, the government consequently informs the public that it remains vigilant and will sanction any attempt to disturb public peace or to disseminate suspicious and tendentious information. For the sake of preserving the freedom of expression, it invites all and sundry to strictly respect the texts regulating the communications sector in the country.

**Niger**

**Rebels Attack Mining Company; 2 Soldiers Killed**  
*AB2302141594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in  
 French 1200 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] A rebel group attacked Arlit early this morning, precisely at 0420. The attackers, whose number could not be determined, killed two soldiers and took six four-wheel drive vehicles belonging to the Akokan Mining Company. During the hot pursuit launched shortly after the attack, the defense and security forces recovered two vehicles. We got this report a while ago from our permanent correspondent in Agadez, Moussellai Nazadane.

This is the first rebel attack since the last technical meeting held in Ouagadougou. Following that meeting, the coordination of the four Tuareg rebel movements published its political agenda in the form of a document entitled, "Outline of the Resistance Program." In a nutshell, the rebels are claiming their right to autonomous administration of the territory they claim a right to, and guarantees that their community will be represented in the government, the National Assembly, and the Armed Forces. These are the fundamental demands of the rebels as published by the NIGER NEWS AGENCY. [passage omitted]

**Nigeria**

**Army Holds Briefing on Bakassi Peninsula Situation**

*AB2302133094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
 English 0600 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] More than 30 Nigerian villages in border areas have been burned down by the Cameroonian gendarmes between December last year and this month. The commander, 13th Motorized Brigade of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier General Wutomi Guirayi, made this known in Calabar while addressing newsmen on the situation in the Bakassi Peninsula. He said that property estimated at millions of naira belonging to Nigerian fishermen and traders were also destroyed by the gendarmes. The commander also said that many Nigerians were either killed or maimed while their fishing nets and boats were seized by the Cameroonians. He stated that Nigeria did not retaliate. The commander advised journalists wishing to carry out on-the-spot reports to obtain clearance from the military before traveling to the Bakassi Peninsula.

**Army Official Says No Land Given to Cameroon**  
*AB2302145094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in  
 English 0600 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Excerpt] The director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, has reaffirmed that Nigeria did not at any time give out any part of her land to



Cameroon. Brig. Gen. Chijuka told defense correspondents in Lagos yesterday that there was no official reference to support such a claim. [passage omitted]

#### **Abacha Welcomes Cameroon's Offer To Discuss Dispute**

*AB2302162194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] A delegation from President Paul Biya of Cameroon today delivered a fresh message to the head of state, General Sani Abacha, in Abuja. The delegation is led by the Cameroonian vice prime minister, Mr. Hamadou Moustapha. The vice prime minister expressed President Biya's concern at the turn of events in the past few days. He stressed that the problem could be better resolved through dialogue. Mr. Moustapha also stated President Biya's willingness to visit Nigeria to talk on the border problem. Responding, Gen. Abacha said President Biya's intention to visit Nigeria was a welcome development. The head of state expressed the Federal Government's desire to cooperate in finding a lasting solution to the differences between the two countries.

#### **Statement Issued With Ghana on Liberian Conflict**

*AB2402100494 Dakar PANA in English 1844 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] Lagos, 23 Feb. (PANA)—Nigeria and Ghana have expressed concern over the delay in the implementation of the Liberian peace accord, signed in Cotonou, Benin Republic in July last year, a Nigerian Government statement said Wednesday [23 February]. The statement was issued in Nigeria's federal capital, Abuja, after a Ghanaian envoy, Lt.-Gen. Arnold Quainoo, had delivered a message from President Jerry Rawlings, to Nigerian leader, Gen. Sani Abacha, on the Liberian crisis and other issues.

Nigeria and Ghana have troops in the West African peace keeping force in Liberia (ECOMOG) [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], which has now been expanded and includes battalions from Tanzania and Uganda.

Two weeks ago, Ghana served notice of its intention to "review" its participation in ECOMOG unless the warring factions showed commitment to peace within one month. Nigeria has the largest contingent of about 12,000 troops in Liberia and there is growing public impatience among Nigerians at the lack of progress in the efforts to end the four-year-old war.

The statement said that Gen. Quainoo briefed the Nigerian leader on the recent tour of Liberia by a Ghanaian military delegation and "restated the country's (Ghana's) concern at the non-implementation of the Cotonou peace accord".

It quoted Gen. Abacha as saying that Nigeria shared Ghana's concern at the delay in resolving the Liberian

crisis. He expressed his belief that "Liberians must be willing to cooperate among themselves for amicable resolution of the crisis in the war-torn country".

Nigeria and Ghana also expressed the need for improved trade cooperation between them as a catalyst for sub-regional economic integration, the statement added.

#### **Togo**

#### **Board Holds Back Election Results in 5 Districts**

*AB2402091494 Paris AFP in English 0545 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Lome, 24 Feb (AFP)—Togolese voters faced a further tantalising wait late Wednesday [23 February] for results from a historic poll, after the National Electoral Commission refused to publish the full count. Four days after the second round in the country's first multi-party elections, voters are still waiting to see which party is to form the new government.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema has ruled Togo since 1967.

In a statement to journalists Commission President Garba Sipohon acknowledged that all the votes had been counted after Sunday's poll. "The results will be sent to the Supreme Court for evaluation," he said. But Sipohon disclosed the outcome in only 19 of the 24 contested districts, which when added to the winners of the first round give opposition parties a one-seat lead over the former sole ruling pro-Eyadema Togolese People's Rally (RPT). Sipohon said the opposition had won 38 seats compared to 37 for the RPT. Transitional Premier Joseph Koffigoh who stood as an independent also won a spot in the 81-seat assembly.

Both the opposition and the RPT have claimed victory in the poll. Sipohon said announcement of the counts in five districts had been held back because of the "circumstances" in which voting had taken place. Violence marred the poll Sunday when polling stations in two districts were forced to close and the count was later disturbed in three others.

The court has 72 hours to issue an official declaration on the results, with challenges having to be presented within the subsequent five days. The court will then have a further 10 days to rule on the challenges.

The opposition parties, made up of Action Committee for Renewal (CAR) and the Togolese Union for Democracy (UTD), have already claimed victory in the five disputed districts—which would give them an overall majority in the parliament. But on Tuesday the RPT accused the opposition of "fraud," alleging it had been responsible for the violence.

In a statement late Wednesday it claimed victory saying the Supreme Court would "confirm its success." "The moment has come to form the country's government,"

the RPT added, declaring itself "ready to play its due part" and collaborate in a "large national unity government." The commission is made up of four pro-presidential sympathisers and four opposition supporters.

The four opposition commission members complained Wednesday that their colleagues and "outside personalities at a high-level in the state" had pressured them into not publishing the full results. They said they had threatened to resign if the results were not published in their totality.

Under the terms of the Constitution Eyadema must name a prime minister from the ranks of the new majority parties.

#### **Opposition Has 1 Seat Lead**

*AB2402120894 Dakar PANA in French 1113 GMT 24 Feb 94*

[Text] Lome, 24 Feb (ATOP/PANA)—The National Electoral Commission [CEN] late last night published the results of the legislative elections in 19 out of the 24 constituencies concerned in the second round of the elections that took place on 20 February. According to these results, the opposition officially won 38 seats as against 37 for President Eyadema's supporters and one for Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh.

According to CEN Chairman Sipohon Gaba, it is now up to the Supreme Court to deliberate on the case of five constituencies where incidents disrupted the votes. It should be recalled that the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], the former single ruling party led by President Eyadema, accused the opposition of being at the origin of the incidents that marred the votes in several polling stations and of "organizing fraud to such an extent that it was impossible to validate the results of the contested constituencies."

The opposition has rejected all the accusations leveled against it and affirmed that "the RPT should accept defeat instead of confusing people." One of the opposition activists who is also member of the CEN, Mr. Ali Diabate, affirmed that the opposition had definitely won in the five constituencies contested by the RPT. He warned that "if the government does not proclaim the full results, the four opposition members belonging to the CEN will resign."

The Supreme Court, to which all the results and various reports were submitted on 23 February, has about 10 days to deliberate on all the contested cases before proclaiming the final results. For their part, foreign observers believe that despite the regrettable incidents that took place on 20 February, "the second round of the legislative elections took place in satisfactory conditions."

#### **Opposition Party Responds to Accusations of Fraud**

*AB2302211794 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Text] In response to the accusations of fraud leveled against it by the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and the Youth Wing of the Rally of the Togolese People [JRPT] in their 21 and 22 February declaration, the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] has just sent us a declaration in which it says it is surprised that the RPT and the JRPT have accused it of having committed massive frauds during the recent legislative elections. In its statement, the CAR asserts that in fact, some faults were committed and that it is the present government entirely committed to the RPT which has organized the elections, provided security, and ensured the appointment and management of personnel and the equipment. Once again, the CAR reaffirms its unchanging desire for nonviolence and immediately encourages all the political parties to respect the verdict of the ballot box.

#### **Government Adopts Measures To Maintain Public Order**

*AB2302141094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 23 Feb 94*

[Government communique issued on 23 February; place not given]

[Text] Following the second round of the legislative elections, public order is being disturbed in various prefectures, as well Lome district, by some irresponsible citizens who are perpetrating acts of violence and vandalism here and there thus threatening the security of people and property.

The government hereby condemns these blind and undemocratic acts of violence and launches an urgent appeal to all opposition party leaders and all citizens to help create an atmosphere of tolerance that would guarantee freedom of speech for all, and thus prevent our dear motherland from becoming a closed field of sterile political struggle at a time when all states in the subregion are preoccupied by the economic problems caused by the devaluation of the CFA franc.

Our country Togo gives the impression of prioritizing the political debate to the detriment of the daily difficulties facing the majority of our people. The government, in its concern to protect our common interest, will take all necessary measures to maintain public order and to assure the security of people and property throughout the national territory. Firm instructions have been given to the security forces to prevent all disturbances and to deal with all troublemakers in our cities and villages. They will be sought after and brought to court.



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